

THE ENGLISH SCHOOL-MASTER.

Teaching all his Scholars, of what age soever, the most easy, short, and perfect order of distinct Reading, and true Writing our English-tongue, that hath ever yet been known or published by any.

And further also, teacheth a direct course, how any unskilful person may easily both understand any hard English words which they shall in Scriptures, Sermons, or else-where hear or read, and also be made able to use the same aptly themselves; and generally whatsoever is necessary to be known for the English speech, so that he which hath this Book only needeth to buy no other to make him fit from his Letters to the Grammar-Scholl, for an Apprentice, or any other private use, so far as concerneth English. And therefore it is made not only for Children, though the first Book be mere childish for them, but also for all other, especially for those that are ignorant in the Latin Tongue.

In the next Page the School-Master布雷思 forth his Table to the view of all beholders, letting forth some of the chief Commodities of his Profession.

Dedicated for thy sake that wantest any part of this skill, by
Edward Cope, Master of the Free-school
in Saint Edmunds-Bury.

Perused and approved by publick Authority, and now the 43 time
Imprised: with certain Copies to write by, at the
end of this book, added.

Printed by R. Roberts for the Company of Stationers, 1687.

HISTOIRE

19. *Wiedemann* (1861) *Grindelia*

• 100-236

22. *Urtica dioica* L. (Urticaceae) - *Common Nettle*

• Indian Relics

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5 May 52 W.H.



The School-Master his Profession.

I Profess to teach thee that art utterly ignorant, to read perfectly, so write truly, and with judgment to understand the true reason of our English tongue, with great expedition and pleasure. I will teach thee that art unperfected in either of them, to perfect thy skill in few days with great ease.

I undertake to teach my Scholars, that shall be trained up for any Grammar-school, that they shall never err in writing the true Orthography of any word truly pronounced: which, what ease and benefit it will bring unto School-Masters, they best know. And the same proffer do I make all other, both men and women, that now for want thereof are ashamed to write to their best friend, for which I have heard many Gentlemen offer much.

I assure all School-Masters of the English tongue, that they shall not only teach their Scholars with greater perfection; but also they shall with more ease and profit, and in shorter time, teach an hundred Scholars, than before they could teach forty.

I hope by this plain and short way of teaching, to encourage many to read; that never otherwise would have learned. And so more knowledg will be brought into this Land, and more books bought than otherwise would have been.

I shall ease the poorer sort of much charge they have been at, in maintaining their children long at School.

Strangers that do now blame our tongue of difficulty and uncertainty, shall by me plainly see and understand those things which they have thought hard.

I do teach the first part of Arithmetick, to know or write any number.

By the Practice hereunto adjoined, all Learners shall so frame and tune their voices, as that they shall truly or naturally pronounce any kind of stile, in either Prose or Verse.

By the same practice children shall learn in a Catechism, the knowledge of the principles of true Religion, with precepts of virtue and civil behaviour.

I have made a part of a brief Chronology, for practising of reading hard words, wherein thou shalt be much helped for the understanding of the Bible, and other Histories; and a Grammar-Scholar learn to know when his Authors both Greek and Latin, lived; and when the principal Histories in them were done.

I have set down a Table containing and teaching the true writing and understanding of any hard English word borrowed from the Greek, Latin, or French, and how to know the one from the other, with the interpretation thereof, by a plain English word: whereby the Children shall be prepared for the understanding of thousands of Latin words before they enter the Grammar-School, which also will bring much delight and judgment to others. Therefore if thou understandest not any word in this Book, not before expounded, seek the Table. If I be generally received, I shall cause one uniform manner of teaching, a thing which as it hath brought much profit unto the Latin tongue, so would it do to all other Languages, if the like were practised.

Finally, I have given thee such Examples of fair writing, whereby in every School all bad hands may be abandoned, that if thou shouldest buy the like of any other (which thou shalt seldom find in England) they alone will cost thee much more money than I ask for my whole Profession.

If thou desirest to be further satisfied, for the performance of these things, read the Preface; where thou shalt also see the reason of some things in the first Book, which thou mightest otherwise dislike.

The

S. A.

The Preface for direction to the Reader.

O Ther men in their Writings (gentle Reader) may justly use such stile as may declare learning or eloquence sic for a Scholar, but I am inforsed of necessity to affect that plain rudeness, which may fit the capacity of those persons with whom I have to deal: the learned sort are able to understand my purpose, and to teach the Treatise without further directions. I am now therefore to direct my speech unto the unskilful, which desire to make use of it for their own private benefit, and to such men and women of Trade, as Tailors, Weavers, Shop-keepers, Semsters, and such others, as have undertaken the charge of teaching others. Give me leave therefore (I beseech thee) to speak plainly and familiarly unto thee: yet let me intreath thee to give all diligent regard to those things which I shall deliver unto thee: I seek nothing by thee, but thy own pleasure, ease and profit, and the good of thy Scholars: if peradventure for 2 or 3 days at the first it may seem somewhat hard or strange to thee, yet be not discouraged, neither cast it from thee: for if thou take diligent pains in it but 4 days, thou shalt learn very many profitable things that thou never knewest; yea thou shalt learn more of the English tongue, than any man of thy calling (not being a Grammarien) in Englaund knoweth; thou shalt teach thy Scholars with better accommodation and profit, than any other (not following this order) teacheth, and thou mayest sit on thy shop-board, at thy Loom, or at thy Needle, and never hinder thy work to hear thy Scholars, after once thou hast made this little book familiar to thee. The practice and order of study I know is a stranger to thee, yet must thou now be sure that thou pass not over any one word before thou well understand it. If thou canst not find out the meaning and true use of any rule or word, and have none present to help thee: make a mark therewith thy pen or pin, until thou meetest with thy Minister, or other learned Scholar, of whom thou mayest inquire, and do not think it any discredit to declare thy want, being in a matter pertaining to Grammar, or other such like things as those of thy condition are usually unacquainted with, rather assure thy self that all wise men will commend thee that deist knowledg, which many reject; but they which refuse to be directed, I know are such as delight in their sottish ignorance, like Stoggens Priest, who because he had used his old *Munifimus* for those dozen of years, would not leave it for the other new *Sumpsimus*, though it be never so good. Two things generally, you must mark for the use of this booke. First, the true understanding of it in the matter. Secondly, the manner of learning of it, if thou be only a Scholar; then the order of teaching it, if thou be also a Teacher. And for the first, Where I profess to reach with far more ease and pleasure to the Learner, and therefore with greater speed than others, understand the reason. Thou hast but two principal things to learn; to spell truly any word of one syllable, and to divide truly any word of many. For the first, I have disposed syllables so in the first Book, however at the first sight they may seem common, so as thou caust meet none, but either thou haft it there set down, or at least so many like, both for the beginning and ending, as that none can be pronounced unto thee, that thou shal not be skilful in. And I have begun with the easiest, proceeding by degrees unto harder, that they, first learn'd, all other might follow with

The Preface to the Reader.

with very little labour. These syllables known (because all words be they never so long, or hard, be made of them) thou hast nothing to learn, but to divide them; for which I have laid down so easy and certain Rules (believe me that have tried) as thou shalt never err in any hard word. I doubt not but thy own experience shall find this to be true, and so my promise in that point performed to the full. Marvel not, why in the first Book I have differed in writing many syllables from the usual manner; yea from my self in the rest of my work, *temp!* without (*e*), and *tun* with one (*n*), and *Plum* not *Plumme*; my reason is, I have put there no more letters than are of absolute necessity, when in the rest I have followed custom, yea often I write the word diversly (if it be used differently) the better to acquaint thee with any kind of writing. Touching the speeches at the end of the 1, 2, 4, 7, and 8, Chapters, regard not the matter (being vain) but my purpose, which is to bring thee to the present use of reading words of one syllable, which thou hast learned to spell, that so thou mayest have nothing in the second Book to learn, but only division of words, and other hard Observations. The Titles of the Chapters and notes in the Margin (which I would have thee always diligently read and mark) will make these things more plain unto thee. Also where I undertake to make thee write true Orthography of any words truly pronounced, I mean it of those words whose writing is determined: for there are many wherein the best English-men in this land are not agreed. As some write *mali-cious*, deriving it from *malice*, others write *malitious*, as from the Latin *malitiosus*. So some write *Germane* from the Latin, some *German* from the French. Neither do I deal with proper names, or strange words of Art in several sciences, nor the unknown terms of peculiar Countries (if they differ from ordinary rules) unless sometimes on some special occasion. I know ere this, thou thirstest that art a Teacher, to hear how thou maist with more ease and profit teach an hundred Scholars, than before, so try? Follow my advice, and I warrant thee success. Let every one of thy Scholars (for the best thou hast, shall learn that here which he knew not; neither needeth he any other for English) provide and use these books; then divide thy Scholars into 2, 3, or 4. sorts as thy number is (for more thou needest not, although thou hast a hundred Scholars) and place so many of them as are nearest of like forwardness, in one lesson or form, as in Grammar-Schools, and so go through the whole number, not making above four companies at the most: so that thou shalt have but four lectures to hear, if thou hast an hundred Scholars; whereas before thou hadst forty lectures though but forty Scholars. Then when thou wouldest hear any Form, call them forth all, be they ten, twenty, or more together; hear two or three that thou most suspectest to be negligent, or of a childish conceit, and let all the others attend; or let one read one line, sentence or part, another the next, and so through, so that all do somewhat, and none know when or what shall be required of him; encourage the most diligent and tendrest nature: and thus doubt not but thou shalt do more good unto twenty in one hour, than before unto four in several lessons. For by opposing each other as I have directed in the end of the second Book, emulation and fear of discredit, will make them strive who shall excel; by this means also, every one in a higher Form will be able to help those under him; and that without loss of time, seeing thereby he repeateth that which he hath lately

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lately learned. Now touching the framing and sweet tuning of the voice, I have given this help; I have added for prose all sorts of file, both dialogue and others; and for Verse, Psalms, and other verses of all the several sorts of usual, which being well taught will frame thee to the natural reading of any English. But here I must make earnest request to all careful Ministers, that as they tender the good education of the youth in their Parishes, they would sometimes repair unto the Schools of such Teachers as are not Gramarians, to hear their Children pronounce; and so help such with their discretion, that desire to use this book in their schools, for it is lamentable to see into what ignorant handling silly little children chance, which should at first be most skillfully grounded; which is the only cause of such woful ignorance in so many men and women that cannot now write (without great error) one sentence of true English; therefore let parents now be careful to whom they commit their children.

But to return to my teaching Tradesman: If thou desirest to be informed how to teach this Treatise, mark diligently the directions given in all places in the Book, and as thy scholar is in saying his lesson, mark what words he misleth, and note them with thy pen and pin, and let him repeat them at the next lecture, and so until he be perfect, not regarding those where he is skilful. And let his fellows also remember them, to oppole him in their propositions. But methought I heard thee say, that my reasons have perswaded thee to be willing to teach this, but thou canst not move all their Parents to be willing to bestow so much money in a book at the first. Tell them from me, that they need buy no more, and then they shall save much by the bargain. But they will reply that this little young child will have torn it before it be half learned. Then answer, that a remedy is provided for that also, which is this, first the Printer upon sight hereof, framed the Horn-book according to the order of this book, making the first part of my second page the matter thereof, which in my opinion he did with good reason, for a child may by this Treatise almost learn to spell perfectly in as little time as learn well the Horn-book. But this latter being first learned, being the ground-work of spelling, all the rest of this work will be gotten with small labour. Secondly, I have so disposed the placing of my first book, that if a child should tear out every leaf so fast as he learneth, yet it shall not be greatly hurtful: for every new following Chapter repeateth and teateth again all that went before; I hope if it be a reasonable man, that this entrance to them prefixeth the manner how to understand the use of them, whereunto I refer thee, having been already over tedious.

For the particular ordinary sounding of the letters, I wholly omit, leaving it to the ordering of the Teacher, especially it being sufficiently and learnedly handled by another. Thns have I so prattled and lisped unto thee, as that I hope thou understandest my purpose and single heart for thy good; which if I find accepted, I may peradventure hereafter proceed in my course, for the easy and speedy attaining of the learned languages; an argument, which as it is more pertinent to my porfession, so might it rather be expected from me than this poor Pamphlet. But in the mean time, if in this you find my words true, accept my good will, and give glory to God.

Farewell.

A b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r z
f s t b u w y p z e.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q
R S T U V W X Y Z

A a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q . r
f s t v u w x y z &.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q
R S T V U W X Y Z.

*A a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r
ſ ſ t v u w x y z &.*

*A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q
R S T V U W X Y Z.*

et si sib illa n. ff. ff. ff. ff.

ā ē ī ō ū

The First Book of the English SCHOOLMASTER.

C H A P. I.

Teaching all Syllables of two letters, beginning with the easiest, and joining them together that are of the like sound, as you may perceive by placing (c), betwixt (k) and (s), and coupling them as you see, and then teaching to read words of two letters.

a e t o u
Ab eb ib ob ub
Ad ed id ed ud
Af ef tf of uf
Ag eg ig og ug
Ab eb ** ob **
Al el tl ol ul
Am em tm om um
An en tn on un
Ap ep tp op up
Ar er tr or ur
At et it ot ut
Ab eb ik ok uk
Ac ec ic oc uc
As es ts os us
Az ez iz oz uz
At et * ot *
Ay ey * oy *
Au eu * ou *
Aw ew * ow *
Ax ex ix ox ux

If ye do ill, fie on us all
Ah it is so, he is my fo.
Wo be to me, if I do so.

a e t o u
Wa be bi bo bu
Da de di do du
Fa fe fi fo fu
Ga ge gi go gu
Ha he hi yo hu
La le li lo lu
Ma me mi mo mu
Na ne ni no nu
Pa pe pi po pu
Ra re ri ro ru
Ta te ti to tu
Ba ke ki ho bu
Ca ce ci co cu
Sa se si so su
Za ze zi zo zu
Ja je ji jo ju
Pa pe * po *
Wa be bi bo bu
Wa we wi wo wu
Qua que qui quo *
Up go on, I see a py,
So it is, if I do ly.
Wo is me, Oh Idy,
You see in me no ly to be.

B

C H A P.

This Title of the Chapter must not be taught the Scholar, but only direct the Teacher.

When your Scholar hath perfectly learned his letters, teach him to know his Vowels; and after two or three days when he is skilful in them, teach him to call all the other letters Consonants; and so proceed with the other words of art, as they stand in the margin, never troubling his memory with a new word before he be perfect in the old.

e before a, o, u, like k; but before e, or i, like f, if no other letter come between. (Now may you teach your Scholar, that he can spell no word without a Vowel.)

Teach him that (i) is put for (i) the vowel, and make him read those lines distinctly.

CHAP. II.

TEacheth to join the two former sorts of Syllables together, I mean, (ab and ba, and so the rest; with practice of Reading the same sort of words of three Letters. And Here you may teach here you see that this, and every new Chapter, doth so renew your Scholars to call peat all that went before, that your Scholar may forget no these words, Sylla-thing. bles, and that so

many letters as we
spell together, we
call a syllable: and
you may repeat the
first two letters as
oft as the capacity
of a child shall re-
quire it. And for
the more pleasure of
the child, I have u-
sed such Syllables as
are suited for English
words.

If now your Scholar
be ready in the for-
mer terms of a vowel,
consonant, and a
syllable, you may
now teach him what
a Diphthong is, es-
pecially those in the
former chapter. *ai*,
ei, *oij*, *au*, *eu*, *ou*.

Wa bab ba bad, ba bar, bat bay
We bed, be beg be bet
Wi bid, bi bits, bi bil, bi bit
Wo bot, ba bon, bo bos boz boy
Wu bud but bus, bu bul bu sic buz
Da dad dag day dam daw day
De den det, de dew
Di did dig dim din dip
Do dog dol dopt doz dot dow
Du dup dul, du dum
Fa fai fan far, fa fat
Fe fed fel se fen few
Fo fog foz sap, fo sop
Ga gad, ga gap
Gi gib, gig git
Gu gub gug gus, gu gum gun gap gut
Ha had bag hap, ha bat hat hay
He heb hei hem hen hew
Hi hit him, ht bip his hit
Ho hood hog, ho home, ho hot hop
Hu hub bug hul, hu hum bur
La lad lag lap, lay las lawo lap
Le lad leg, le les let
Li lib lig lim, li lip
Lo lob, lo lol lop lor lol
Lu lug, lu lut

Ma mad mam man, ma map mak mow may
Me meg uen mes. **Mi** mi, mi mis
Mo mod mas motu. **Mu** mul mur mur
Na nag na nam. **Ne** nel net, new

Bi nib nit nip. Bi ned nor not now.
 Bi num num nut
 Bi pan pas pat paw pap
 Bi ped peg pen. Bi pid pil pit
 Bi pod pot. Bi pul pus put
 Bi rag ram rai rad rat raw ray
 Bi red rebo. Bi rib rig rim rip
 Bi rob rod ros rot. Bi rub ruf rug run
 Bi tap tar tar. Bi teg ter ten tew
 Bi rib til tin tip tit. Bi tog tom top tos tows tap
 Bi tub tug tun tur
 Ca cal calm can cap cat
 Bi ked key, bi kid his kit
 Co cob coo cog, co com cow cop
 Cu cuh cuh cuh cup cur cut
 Da dad sag sam, sa saw. Bi sel set
 Si sit sit sit. Bi sob som fot sow
 Su sun, su sup
 Ja jag jar jaw. Bi jet jew. Jud
 Pe yet yet yet
 Wa van bar bat. Bi ber
 Wa wag wal wan was wat way
 We weel wed wit
 Wi wil win, wo wool woot
 Wu qua quat. Quit quig quill quit

Boy go thy way to the top of the hill, and get me home
 the bay Nag: fill him well, and feel he be fat, and I will rid
 me of him, for he will be but dull as his dam: if a man bid made only of words
 well for him, I will tell him of it; if not, I do but rob him,
 and so God will vex me, and may let me go to hell, if I get you are not to ob-
 serve the sense, being frivolous, but
 only to teach di-
 ficult reading.

CHAP. III.

Setteth down only all those Syllables that are of three
letters, beginning with two consonants.

Bla ble bli blo bliu
Bla bze bzr bzr bzru

Cha che chi cho chiu
Cla cle clie clio ciu

The first Book of the

Ask the Learner **G**a **c**re **t**ri **c**ro **c**ru
 what consonates **D**z a **d**ze **b**z **d**g **d**z
 will follow (b); and **D**z i **d**ve **w**i **d**vo **d**eu
 lethim answer (l) or **F**la **f**l. **s**l **f**l **s**l
 (r), and practice **F**ra **t**re **t**rt **t**ro **t**ru
 him in all the rest. **G**la **g**le **g**li **g**lo **g**lu
 For the more perfect he is in them, **G**ra **g**re **g**ri **g**ro **g**ru
 the more ease & benefit you shall find,
 when you come to **G**na **g**ne **g**nt **g**na **g**nu
 the rules of Division **G**na **h**nz **h**nt **h**nu **h**nu
 in the second Book. **G**ha **she** **sh**i **sh**o **sh**u

I call (h) a Consonant here & elsewhere for examples sake, which properly is not so, to avoid multiplicity of rules.

Although I have so disposed these words as that the latter Chapters are a repetition of the former, yet would I have Scholars in every form say over some of that they have learned, and oppose one another

as I have taught in the first Chapter of the second Book.

Bla **b**lad, **b**le **b**led **b**les **b**lew, **b**lit **b**lis, **b**lob **b**lot
Bza **b**;ag **b**rand **b**za **b**rat **b**zap
Bz*e* **b**zed **b**zet **b**rew, **b**z*m* **b**zo **b**zo
Cha **ch**amp **ch**ay **ch**as **ch**at **ch**e **ch**ew
Chi **ch**il **ch**ip. **C**he **ch**od **ch**op. **C**huchul
Cra **cr**ab **cr**ag **cr**am. **C**re **cre**w
Cri **cr**is **cr**o **cr**ob **cr**os **cr**ow, **cr**u **cr**um
Dza **d**zab **d**zaf **d**zag **d**zam **d**zaw **d**zap
Dze **d**zeq, **d**z*e* **d**z*e*p, **d**zo **d**zop, **d**zu **d**zum
Dwe **d**ivel
Fia **f**lag **f**lat **f**law **f**lad, **f**le **f**led
Flit **f**lit **f**lo **f**lot **f**low **f**loz, **f**lu **f**lur
Frap **f**rap, **f**re **f**ret, **f**rt **f**rig, **f**rog from **f**rot
Gia **g**lad **g**las, **g**lo **g**leto **g**li **g**lid
Glo **g**los **g**low, **g**lu **g**lum **g**lut
Gna **gn**at **gn**aw
Gra **gr**af **gr**as **gr**ay **gr**i **gr**ig **gr**in **gr**as
Gna **kn**ap **kn**aw, **kn**it **kn**it
Kno **kno**z **kno**w **knu** **knu**b **knu**g

Sha **sh**e **sh**i **sh**o **sh**u
Sla **sl**: **sl** **sl** **sl**
Sna **sm**e **sm**i **sm**o **sm**u
Sna **su**e **su**i **su**o **su**u
Spa **sp**e **sp**i **sp**o **sp**u
Sta **st**e **st**i **st**o **st**u
Swa **sw**e **sw**i **sw**o **sw**u
Squa **sq**ue **sq**ui **sq**uo **sq**u
Tha **th**e **th**i **th**o **th**u
Tra **tr**e **tr**i **tr**o **tr**u
Twa **tw**e **tw**i **tw**o **tw**u
Wha **wh**e **wh**i **wh**o **wh**u
Wza **wz**e **wz**i **wz**o **wz**u

C H A P. IV.

Here are adjoined the syllables of the former Chapters, with the second sort of those in the first Chapter, beginning with (ab). And then teach them to read words made of the syllables.

Pla plat play. Plo plod plat plow, plu plumb
 Pra prat pray, pre pres, prt prig
 * Sca icab iran scar
 She skeg skept skew, shi skil skin skip
 Sco scot scot. Scul scum
 Sha shad shal, shed shel shew
 Shla slab slay, sie slwo
 Shi sliq sil sit slo sloop slow, shu sicut
 Shme smel, smi smit, smo smu smut
 Shna snug snap snat, smi snip, sno snow, smu snut
 Spa span spar, spe sped spen spwo
 Spi spil spin spit, spo spot, spu spur
 Sha stag star stat stay, sie stem
 Shri stis stil stir, sto stod stow, stu stub stuf stur
 Shwa swad swag swan, swap sway, swe swell
 Shwi swig swit swim
 Tha then that thaw, the them then they
 Thi thin this, tho thou. Thu thus
 Tra trap tray tre try. Tri trim trip
 Tro trop trow trap, tri trub trus
 Twi twig
 Wha what whe when whey, whi whip, who whose whom
 Wza wzap, wzr wzgen, wzl wzlg, wzl wzr wzot
 Squa squab quad squat, squi squib.

* I have placed (c) and (k)
 as in the second Chapter
 altho you will find (k) written before (a)
 and (u) as in (skarlet)
 (skull) yet do the most exact writers say
 (scarlet) (scul), but Kalendar.

I met a man by the way this day, who when he saw me, hit me a blow that it did swell, for that I did not stir my cap when I met him. But I fled from him, and ran my way: Then did he fret, and out-ran me, and drew out his staff that had a knob on the end, and hit me a clap on the skull, and a cross-blow on the leg, so that I did skip at it, yet was I glad to know and to see as in a glass my bad spot: and I will pray him, that if he shall see me so gross, and so far out of the way, that he will whip me well, so that I may know what I am to do.

C H A P. V.

Stretch down first all Syllables of four letters, beginning with three Consonants. Secondly, joineth them like the

The first Book of the

the former Chapter, with the like practice of reading. Lastly, it teacheth Syllables made of Diphthongs.

Oppose your Scholar in these, as wil- led you in the third Chapter for the same purpose; the first of these is ever (þ) or (ch).	Sera scre scrif scro scrui Skra skre skri skro skru Scla sclie sclit sclio scliu Shla shle sclit shlio shlu Dhra thye sclit shyo shyu	Stra stre stri stro stru Spila spile split splo splu Spiza spize spizt spzo spzu Thra thze thzt thzo thzu Thwa thwe thwti thwo thwu
Make your Scholars know perfectly these Diphthongs, and use them to spell the two last by their sound, and not call them double ee, or double oo.	Sera scrap, scrat scret, scri scrub Shra shrap, shred shrew, shrt shrig shrl shru shwsh shug Stra strag, strau stray, stre tree, stri strot krop Spila splat, split split Spiza spzat, spze spzee, spzt spzig Thra thral, thzo thzot, thzu thzum.	At all tall quail, stat staid, ha brain thain, wa wait Wzau hzaul scravule, lau land Lot tol bot boil spoil, jot join coin, hot hots Du our pour oz stout foy foul scoul cloud, how hous Fee feed bleed, he sheep, fee feel heel queen Boo book look hook stood, fool heel stool.
The former Chapter doth fully teach to begin any word: these are of endings which we call Terminations; therefore here I am enforced to use Syllables that are no words.	Alb elb t'h elb ulb Ahs ehs t'hs obs vhs Ach ech ich och uch Acl ecl tcl ecl ucl All elb tib oib ulb Add egg leg odd udg Aos eos ias ods uds Aif eif tif off uif Ald elo lid old uld Mh eik tik olk uik Aim elm lim elm ulm	Ab elb tlb olb ulb Ap elp tlp olp ulp Als els its ois uis Ait elc tit olt ult Amb emb imb emb umb Amip emp imp omip ump Ams ems tms oms ums And end ind ond uno Ang eng ing ong ung Ank enk ink onk unk Ans ens ins ons uns
		ant

C H A P. VI.

Teaching all Syllables of three letters that can end any words of two consonants.

Alb elb t'h elb ulb
Ahs ehs t'hs obs vhs
Ach ech ich och uch
Acl ecl tcl ecl ucl
All elb tib oib ulb
Add egg leg odd udg
Aos eos ias ods uds
Aif eif tif off uif
Ald elo lid old uld
Mh eik tik olk uik
Aim elm lim elm ulm

Ab elb tlb olb ulb
Ap elp tlp olp ulp
Als els its ois uis
Ait elc tit olt ult
Amb emb imb emb umb
Amip emp imp omip ump
Ams ems tms oms ums
And end ind ond uno
Ang eng ing ong ung
Ank enk ink onk unk
Ans ens ins ons uns

Ant ent int ont unt	Arp erp trp orp urp
Appl epl ipl opl upl	A-s ers irs ors urs
As eps ips ops ups	A-t ert trt ort urt
Art epr ipl opt opt	Ash ehs ih osb usb
Arb erb irb orb urb	Ash esk isk osk usk
Ard erd ird ord urd	Ast est ist ost ult
Arferf irf orf urf	Alp esp ifp osp usp
Arg erg irg org urg	Ast est ist ost ult
Ark erk irk ork urk	Arb erb irb oth nth
Arm erm irm orm urn	Alt elt ilt olt ult
Arn ern irn orn urn	Ars ers irs ors urs.

C H A P. VII.

A Djoineth the Syllables of the former Chapters with
the first of the Chapters, and others that begin Syllables
with such practice of reading, as before.

Ba bab babl. Ga gad gadl, scrabl wrable
Pe ped pebl. Bi bib bibl nibl, det dzibl, scrib bl
Co cob cobl. Go gob goble, bob hobl
Hu hub hubl. tu frub frubl
Cra crab crabs, dia dzab dzabs, sta stab stabs
We web webs. Bi rib ribbs
Lo lob lobs, so sob sobs, tu tub tubs
Bi rich, wobi which, mu much, su such
La lad lads, spa spad spads, squads. Be bed beds, pe peds when the
Li lid lids. Go god gods rods
Ba bas basl snasl
Da has hasl. De det dest clest
Gi git gift litsl rist, si sit cill
Lo los lost soft
La laught. Bi high nigb
Da dag dagle, magl, dragl dragl
Gi gig gigl, wizl wizl wizgl
Go gog gogl

You may sometimes spell this way if the word will be more easie; which is especially when the word endeth in (cb, gh, or fb) for then they cannot easily be divided.

Ba

The first Book of the

Ba bal bald, Sea scal scald, He bel held geld
 Gi gil gild, mil misd, chilc wild
 Ca cal calf half ralf
 Pe pel pelf helf twelf. Gu gul gulf
 Ba bal bals chals walk stalk
 Mi mil mils mls. Po pol polk. Ha bul bulk
 Ba bal balm calm palm. He hei helm. Si sim. Ho holm
 Fe fal falm. Si si stoln. So stool
 Sea scal scalp. He bel help. Whe whelp. Gu gul gulf
 Fa fal fals. Po puls
 Fa fal felr. Sha holt. Be bel belt felt melt smelt
 Gi gil gilt hiltilt wolt spilt
 La lam lamp hem kemb Corn comb Dum dumb thumb
 Cam camp cramp damp lamp. Shrt shrimp
 Po pom pomp Du dum dump Ju dum jum crump tump
 Da dam davis damps Si si stems Blu plum plums
 Da dan daun daunce faunc faunc faunc thaunc
 Fe fen fenc henc penc, Dut quince since, Du own ouns
 Ba ban band land sand wand. Be ben lend spend send
 Fi fin find blind wld. Bo bond. Ho bound bound round
 Ya ban bong. Si sin sing ching string
 Pu pou young strong wzong. Du dun dung
 Ba ban bank rank blank frank Hank
 Li lin link link pink shrink, Mon monk
 Pa pan pant plant. Gi a graunt haunc
 Ba ben bent lent ment rent went shent spent
 Di din dint mint fint hine splint
 Jo son font wont, hu hunt lunt blunt
 Da dap dapl gropl gripl
 Co cou coui
 Ca cap carp, raps traps chaps bi hips lips quips
 So sop sops cops tops chops b. ops stops
 Ca cap capt carpt lapt chapt scrap. He kep kept
 Di dipt ript spt tipt skipt tript script
 Do dot dopt sopt copt cropt. Su sup supit
 He her herp. Cu cur curb
 Ca car card carf dwarf wharf. Lu turf turf
 Ba bar barg larg chargr We ber bery
 Di dir dirg. Go gor gorg. Su sur surg spurg.

Wa bar bark bark mark park clark spark
 Wo woz work. Lu lur lurk.
 Wa bar barn farm barn toarm charm soarm.
 Te ter term. Si sir firm. Wo woz wozm stozm.
 Wa bar barn toarn yarn. Si sorn quern sorn.
 Wo boz bogn corn togn. Wu bur burn turn spurn.
 Ca car carp harp warp harp.
 We vers. Wo wozs. Cu cur curs.
 Ca cart darr hart part quart ware smart mart
 Da* ash dash lash. Ra rash gna gnash
 Di dir dirr. Fort fort foxt. Yu hur hurt
 Fre fresh. Fi th fish.
 Gu gush rush blubh brush crush push tush
 Ca cask mask task. Des desk. Yu hus husk musk
 Fri fis frist wrist. Yu mus rust
 Ga gas gasp wozsp. Ki risp whisp crisp
 Ca cast hast fast last wast east back chast
 We bes best. Je jest rest nest west rest chest wwest
 Fi sis fist list wrist. Co cos cost host lost most post
 Du dus dus lust must rust.
 Ka rat rattle. Ke ket kettle. Li lit littl spittl. Gut tuttl.
 Wa ath bath. Fa faith hath lathe faith weath
 Wit ith sith with. Da orh doth mouth south longth
 Thyu thrust, thzo thzath, the thzesp, tho thzong,
 Tell me now in truth, how rich art thou?
 What hast thou that is thine own?
 A cloth for my table, a horse in my stable,
 Both Bridle and Saddle, and Child in the Cradle;
 But no bag of Gold, house or free-hold.
 My coin is but small, find it who shall,
 For I know this my self, it is all but pelf.
 Both Cow and Calf, you know not yet half:
 She doth yield me milk; her skin soft as silk.
 I got without help, a Cat and a Whelp;
 A Cap and a Belt, with a Hog that was gelt,
 With a pot of good Drink, full to the brink,
 And I had a Lark, and a Fawn from the Park.

C

Thus

* The reason
of this diffe-
rence is shew-
ed before.

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Thus much in haste, may serve for a taste.
And so I must end, no vain words to spend.

C H A P. VIII.

TEaching words ending first in three, then in four consonants containing the hardest syllables of all sorts, with practise for reading the same.

Ca cat caught naught taught
Et eight, he height weight. Si sight bright
You bought ought taught wrought sought
Ru rug rugle rugles
Wel belch welch. Si fil filch milch pitch
Am amb ambl bramble. Scree scremb. Ni nim nimble
Fu fumb fumbi cumbi. Ni nim nimbi
Am amp ampl bramble example. Lem temple. Pim pimple
Pu pum pump pump. Pomp pomps. Pumps
Wa bianch branch quanch. Ben bench, wet wench
Ca can candle handle : Sprzen sprzendie
Ma man mantle. Spran spranti. Grun Grunt
Len tenth. Ni nin ninth. De dep devib
Ca can camp camp stampt. Lem tempt. sum stumpt
Ki kin kindl spindl. Bu bndl
An ankl. Wazt wzangl wzangl. Wan unk
Ma mangl tangl wzangl. Wi mintgl singl
Ga garb garbl warbl. Cu cur cardl
Ci circ circle
Fa far fardl. Gir girdl. Yu hur hurdl
Ga gar gargl. Pu pur purple. Ki krt krt kirtl mirel
Lu turtl. Wo woz wozld. Cu cur curld
Ca castl. Wazt wzastl. Lhi thistl. Jug jugl
Da dash dasht lassit wasst. Yu push pusht rusht
As ack askt. Cla clasp claspt
Ca catch watch scratch. Ir itch witch.

Words ending in four consonants most of them being the plural number.

Len length strength. Eight weight weights
Hand handl handls. Spin spindis hurdls girdls, Turtls

As

As I went thorough the Castle-yard, I did chance to stumble in a queach of brambles, so as I did scratch my heels and feet, and my gay girdle of Gold and Purple. Then I sought how I might wrestle out, but I dasht my hands into a bundle of thistles, till at length by strength of mine arms and legs, I wrought my self out, but did catch a cough, and caught a wrench in my ankle, and a scratch on my mouth; but now I am taught while I am in this world, how to wrestle with such as are too strong and full of might for me.

The end of the first Book.

The second Book of the English School-Master.

Wherein is taught plain and easie rules how to divide truly and certainly any long and hard words of many syllables; with Rules for the true writing of any word.

C H A P. I.

In this Chapter are set down the words of Art used in this Treatise, and other necessary rules and observations, especially words of one syllable, both for true writing and reading.

Mast. D^O you think your self suf-fi-ci-ent-ly instructed to spell and read di-stinct-ly any word of any syl-la-ble, that now we may pro-ceed to teach rules for the true and easie di-bit-uton of any word of many syllables.

Schol. Sir I do not well understand what you mean by a syllable.

Mast. A syllable is a perfect sound made of so many letters as we spell to-ge-ther: as in di-vi-sion you see are four syllables.

Schol. How many letters be in a syl-la-ble?

Mast. Any number under nine. As I do say that Welsh Knight brought strenght.

Schol. What letters make a syllable?

C 2

I divide your syllables for you until you have rules of division, and then I leave you to your rule: look not for any exact definitions, but for such descriptions as are fit for children: I make (n) a letter for plainness which exactly is none, but a note of breathing.

Mast.

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Mast. Any of the vowels, a, e, i, o, u: as a-ny, e-vil, i-do,
o-ver-turn-eth, u-ni-ty.

Schol. But Sir, I sometime find two vowels together in
one syllable: what shall I do with them?

Mast. You must then call them a *Diphthong, which is no-
thing else but a sound made of two vowels.

Schol. Will any two vowels make a Diphthong?

Mast. No, *none that are fully sounded but these: ai, ei, oi,
au, eu, ou, oo, ee, as in say, either, coin, caught, ounch, ought,
good, feed. Which when you find you must joyn together, ex-
cept in some proper names; as in Be-er-she-ba, Na-tha-ni-el.

Diphthong.

* Teach that
any two vow-
els that will
make a per-
fect sound, is
called a diph-
thong.

* For when
one is little
founded, I call
them impro-
per diph-
thongs, A, E,
O, E, in Latin
words make
themselves
joined together,
as in James, Jesus, join, Judas; value, verily, visit; vow:
I pray you, are they then no diphthongs?

Mast. No, for j and v joined with a vowel in the beginning
of a syllable, are turned from vowels into consonants, as
A-hi-jah, vul-ture.

Schol. What mean you by a consonant?

Mast. I mean all the other letters except the vowels; which
can spell nothing without some of the vowels; as take (e) out
of strength, str'ngth will spell nothing.

Schol. Why Sir, (y) did even now spell a word, yet it is
none of the vowels.

Mast. Indeed (y) is often used for (i) when it is a vowel;
but when they be consonants, they differ: for (y) is also a
consonant when it is joyned in the beginning of a syllable,
with a vowel, as in yet, you; so yet differeth from yet, and such
like.

Schol. I pray you shew me the reason why in (like) which
was the last word you used, and in many words before, you put
(e) in the end, which is not sounded?

Mast. This Letter (e) in the end of a word not sounded, hath
two principal uses. The first and chiefest is to draw the syll-
able long: as he is made mad.

A mill dam, a shreyed dame.

(e) not soun-
ded.

My man hath cut my Horse mane.
 A great gap, gape wide.
 Spare the spar. Be-ware of war.
 Feed until thou hast well fed.
 You feel not my pain, the wasp is fed.
 He hid the Ox hide;
 It is a mile to the mill.
 A little pin, my flesh doth pine.
 A branch of fir good for the fire.
 A dor slitteth on the dore.
 Toss the ball, toss the wooll.
 You have a dot on your nose, and you dote.
 Rud is not rude.

A tun of wine, a tune of a song.

Schol. What is the second use?

Mast. It changeth the sound of some letters : but this use, with the further declaration of this letter, because it is harder than you will at first easly conceite, I will refer you to another place.

Schol. Are no other letters not at all, or but little pronounced?

Mast. Pea, very many : as (a) is not pronounced in earth, goat, nor (e) in George, nor (i) in brief, nor (o) in people, neither is (u) pronounced in guide. All which words of all sorts I will set down afterwards, when I have given you more necessary rules in these three first Chapters, and you are better able to use them.

In this Second,
 where is long
 it is common-
 ly doubled,
 and makes a
 diphthong.

Make your
 scholars very
 perfect in
 these, and
 then you may
 try them in
 other the
 like.

CHAP. II.

By this Chapter you may easily and plainly know how many syllables are in every word.

Mast. If you will gently obserbe these things, you cannot err in any word of one syllable ; therefore I will proceed to the division of syllables ; which if you carefully mark, you shall never fail in dividing the longest and hardest word that eber you shall read.

Schol. That will assuredly bring me great profit and pleasure ; for when I meet with a long hard word, I stick so fast in the mire, that I can neither go forward nor backward. And I never yet

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yet heard that any such rules have been yet taught by any? I pray you therefore tell me, what is the first general rule; or the chiefest ground in this work.

Mast. Besyfely, it is this: Mark how many bowels you habe in a word, as in strength, ri-ed, e-spi-ed, sub-mis-si-on, fa-lu-ta-ti-on, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly, in which seben words you habe as many syllables as bowels, and above seben syllables I remember no word to be.

Sch. But I find the contrary even in this rule; for in these words you have, brief, are more bowels than syllables.

Mast. It is well observed: therefore you must know that you can hardly finde a general rule without some exceptions.

Schol. How many exceptions bath it.

Mast. Theree: the first is, when there is (e) in the end of a word, or any other bowel, not at all, or but little pronounced, as in chief, have, twice, where we habe (i) sounded in chief, not (e).

Schol. What is the second exception?

Mast. The second is, that if there be a Diphthong, as in may, your, then habe you two bowels in one syllable.

Schol. Are there not three bowels in your?

Mast. No; for I told you before, that (y) before a bowel in the same syllable is a consonant.

Schol. What is the third exception?

Mast. Words ending in (es) habe above one bowel, James, preserves, al-ways, names, hides, bones. But of these moze shall be said hereafter.

Schol. Shall I neber else find two bowels in one syllable?

Mast. Yes, after (q) always is (o) with another bowel, as in quaff, queen, quick; and sometime after (g) as in Gualter, language: otherwise neber; unless we say, that in words ending in (ven) as Heaven, even, are two bowels in one syllable, because we commonly pronounce them, ev'n, heav'n.

C H A P III.

This Chapter teacheth plain rules to divide truly the longest and hardest English words that you shall find.

Scholar

Scol. I have already with ease and certainty learned to For the latter
know how many syllables are in a word so soon as syllable must
I see it; yet I know not how to divide them truly.

Mast. Mark then these rules following, and you shall never fail. The first is, if you have two vowels come together both fully pronounced, and no diphthong, you must put the former end in the syllable following, as in tri-al, mu-tu-al, say-ing, tri-umph. Double consonants, likewise when the same consonants are doubled they are divided in like manner, as ab-hor, af-ford, ad-dar, let-ter, dif-fer, com-mon, ne-cel-si-ty, &c. Except when they are needlessly doubled in words of the plural number, as in Plummes, hilles, whippes, cragges; for plums, hills, whips, crags.

Schol. What mean you by the plural number?

Mast. When naming a thing, we speak of more than one: as one whip we call the singular number, because it speaketh but of one; and whips we call the plural number, because it speaketh of more than one.

Schol. But what shall I do, when I find one consonant betwixt two vowels?

Mast. a: You must put the consonant unto the vowel following him, as in e-ver, e-nough, u-sed, be-came, re-port, de-li-ver, re-joy-ced, di-li-gent, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, except compound words.

Schol. What kind of words be they?

Mast. When two several words, which we call simple words, are joined together; as in save-guard two syllables, not sa-ve-guard, three syllables; because it is made or compounded of two several words save & guard: so where-in, here-out, un-even, lame-nes, wife-ly. Where you must note, that if the last part be an addition only, and signify nothing, as cness in lameness, we call that a derivative word, and not a word compounded: also (x) is put to the vowel before him, as in ox-en, ex-er-cise, ex-or-cist; the reason is, because (x) hath the sound of two consonants, (d) and (s) and (ds) cannot begin a syllable.

Schol. What if there come two diverse consonants betwixt two vowels?

will keep the same letters as when it was simple. d Therefore (x) is called a double consonant. Two consonants,

Mast.

not begin
with a vowel,
except the
former end in
a vowel.

Double con-
sonants.

The plural
number I will
now leave,
dividing

those syllables
which I have
taught by
rule, the better
to bring
scholars to
present pra-
ctice. One
consonant.

a Because the
former sylla-
ble cannot
end with a
consonant.
except the
syllable fol-
lowing begin-
ning with a conso-
nant.

b We call that
simple that is
not com-
pounded.

c The simple

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Mast. Then, if they be such as may, they must be jined; for those that begin a word, must begin a syllable in any part of the word.

Schol. How then shall I know which are consonants that may begin a word, and therefore be joyned?

Mast. If you wert back to the third chapter of the first Book, they are set down together: but because I would have you very perfect in these letters, I will give you of every one an example: as, bles, chew, clap, creep, draw, dwell, flame, fret, glass, grace, know, play, praise, scab, shall, skip, flow, smart, snew, spend, squib, stand, sway, chat, trap, twain, when, wrought.

Schol. I pray you gibe examples, how these may be joined in words of more syllables?

Mast. Mark then diligentlie here, restore, not thus rest-ore, because (h) may begin a syllable: it must not be thus rest-ore, because a consonant (if there be any) must begin the syllable; so in re-train, ex-e-crable, and such like: but in god-ly, sel-dom, trum-pet, lod-ged, mor-ning, &c. the middle consonants must be oblide, because none of these (dl, ld, mp, dg, rn,) can begin a word, therefore can they not begin a syllable. Again, you may not spell thus, lodg-ed, because (g) may begin a word.

Three or more consonants, Schol. Is then the same reason to be oblderbed, if there come three or more consonants together in the midst of a word?

Mast. Pea, altogether: for as many consonants as can be joyned, and the rest oblidied.

Schol. How many consonants may come in the beginning of a word?

Mast. Three, and no more: therefore, if in the midst there come four or more, they must be oblidied, although four may end a syllable, as in words.

Schol. How shall I be sure which three may be joyned?

Mast. They are all set down in the beginning of the fifth Chapter of the first Book. But for more plateness sake, I will give every one of them an example, whereof we habe ordinary English words, as scraps, skrew, shrink, stroke, split, spring, chrrall, thwart.

Schol.

Scho. Give an example for dividing of these words where many consonants come together.

Mast. One or two may serve, if you remember what hath been taught. As for this word con-strain, you must not say co-nstrain, or cons-train, or const-rain, or constr-ain, but constrain, because (as) cannot begin a syllable, (str) can; therefore it must begin it: so im-ply, king-dom, de-struction, acknowledge, trans-gress, &c. And this rule must you carefully still practise, that you may readily give the reason in all such words, why every Consonant must go to this Syllable rather than that. But still look as before, that some compound words must be markt, as, mis-like, dis-like, trans-pose, with-out, through-out, &c. which if they had been simple words, we must have spelled them thus, mi-like, di-like, tran-spole, as ye have learned: because in compositions every word must have his own letters, not mingled with others.

Schol. But Sir, some men spell derivativ words thus: Object. speak-ing, strength-en-ing, otherwise than you have taught.

Mast. I know it well: yet because, if such words should be so spelled, we must for them frame new rules (which were to bring a needless oppression on Childrens memories) and that the former rules can bring no inconvenience in any word, thereforee follow them without fear or doubt. And thus may you by this that you have learned, spell truly, certainly, and with judgment any English word that can be laid before you.

Schol. Although all men will grant that these rules must of necessity bring a speedy course of reading, to as many as are of years able to discern; yet many will not easily beleive that little Children can conceite them, and make use of them; and then they will rather bring confusion then profit.

Mast. But experiance hath taught the contrary: for a child of an ordinary capacity will, and hath easily conceited these rules being orderly taught. But discretion must be used, not to trouble them with any new rule before they be perfect in the old. The words of art here used are not above eight in all: the most of them I would have the Child learn, while he is learning to spell in the first Book, as I have given direction there in the beginning; which wazs there, and rule here,

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here, being orderly taught, as is perceived, never (by the blessing of God) doubt of a comfortable success; therefore I wish that no man with prejudicte opinion do reject them before he hath made tryal upon some ordinary wits; but I would have all such as teach to read, that they would make their Scholars as perfect in the rules of these three Chapters as may be, being of the cheapest necessity and use: and the other that follow, because some of them be more hard, containing only difference of sounds of our English letters, and the other observations for true writing; if your Child be very young, or dull, trouble him with understanding no more of them than he is fit to conceive and use: yet let him learn to read them all: for if it were granted, that he could understand none of them, n̄ soz some of the former; yet while he reads them, he learns as much, and goeth on as easie, as by reading any other matter. For I demand what he understands when he readeth a chapter in the Bible: yet will no man deny him profit by reading. And this hath made me longer by the one half for plateness sake, than otherwise I might; knowing, that in practising to read, he loseth not his labour.

C H A P. IV.

This Chapter layeth forth a more full declaration of certain Rules mentioned before, as of (e) in the end of a word of those letters which are not pronounced, and for writing any words of the plural number.

Schol. I Remember you told me, that (e) in the end of a word is not pronounced: besides, that it draweth the syllable long, it also changeth the sound of the letters, I pray which are they?

Here (v) with Mast. It changeth the sound of these letters, v, c, g, when (e) hath the any of the bowels go before; as au, eu, ou, ac, ic, oc, uc, ag, found of a ug, so tri eg, ig; as in hau, have, leu, leve, lou, love: so cave, save, consonant, and salve, hive, thrive: so c without e is sounded like k as in accord; (ce) as (c) and tur with like f as in place, race: so lic lice, true truce: also when short ag age, stag stage, so cag cage, hug huge, deluge: so hang strange words end in string, fringe: so larg large: in most of which e doth (e) we use to also draw the syllable long, as you saw in ag, age, add (k). hug

hug huge. Where you must mark, that the sound which g hath in age and huge, being long in short syllables, is made by putting d before g, as in badg drudg. So it is also when e, i or o come before g, leg ledg, rig ridg, log lodg, which vowels before g, are never but long except in liege, seige, which is by putting in i.

Schol. But Sir, we have e used in the end of many words nor sounded, when neither it changeth sound, nor maketh the syllables long; why is that?

Mast. We see it indeed often, but rather of custom (as they say), for* beauty than necessity, as after i, but not after y, as in bie, bye, or after two consonants, or a consonant doubled, as in article, angle, barre, chaffe, sonne: whereas the learned languages neither double the consonant, nor use such, as the Latins say mel, as, ros; we mell, ass, ross. And sometimes we use not e, when the word is long, as after ll, as in all, fall, shall; yet we use as longer without e, then asse with tt: pea sometimes we use e after two consonants, to draw the syllables long, for difference sake, principally if the end of them be l, as in cradle, ladle, lest they should be pronounced short, like cradl, ladl, which some men would distinguish by doubling d, as saddle: but it is both unusual and needless to write bibl and childd, to make them differ from bible and child. And some pronounce these words, blind, bind, bind, short: others blinde, binde, write elong, Whereas which e if we should write after some words, it would utterly overthrow the natural sound; as if we should write hang with e thus, hange, we must pronounce it like strange, and hence ariseth the difference of the last syllable in hanger and stranger. So words sounding as long, song, and ending in ing, as reading, writing, if they should have e, would sound like frienge, hinge; as swing him in a rope, swindg him with a rod, which must not be written with dg, friendg, as some think: as the former examples shew, in these words fringed, hinged, where d is never written.

Schol. If this be the custom without reason, what certainty is there? Should I hold?

Mast. Although it were good and easie, both for our own

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country-learners, and strangers, that certain Rules were known and practised (which things might easily be done, yet because it lyeth not in us to perform, I wish you rather to obserue the best, and follow that which ye have, than to labour for innovation which we cannot effect. And let this admonition serue for all customs in the rest.

Of letters not pronounced.

The joining of those kind of vowels may be called improper Dipthongs, because one of them is little heard:

(e)

(i)

(o)

(u)

(b)

(c)

Schol. I remember you promised me to set down those words which have other letters besides (e), either not at all, or but little pronounced.

Mast. I will either set you them down, or else give you rules to know them. Mark them thereto as they follow. (a) is not pronounced, when ea (or oa) come together, as in earth, wealth, beauty, abroad, road, boat, where (a) doth draw the syllable long, like (o) in the end, as appeareth by these wo[rd]s, beast, best, breast, brest, good, god, coast, cost, as if you write brede gode, &c. And hereupon this word year, yeer, yere, is d[ifferently] written: yet we say, be-a-ti-tude, cre-ate, cre-a-tor, &c. but creature: and therefore in proper names, we commonly pronounce both, as in Jehoshabe-ath, Gile-ad, Teko-ah, Bo-az.

(e) Is not pronounced in George, treuth.

(i) In shield, field priest, chiel, brief thrieve, grieve, siege, maist, maister, their, view, mischief, fierce, friese, atchieve, marueil, relief, grief, brief, adieu, interier, kerchief, lieutenant, fruit, suit, bruile, bruie.

(o) In people, blood, yeomen, jeopardy.

(u) In guest, guise, buy, guide, prologue, build, tongue, guile, guilty, conduit, league, dialogue, plague, pilogue, synagogue.

(b) In lamb, comb, chumb, debt, doubt, bdellium.

(c) In back, pack, deck, peck, lick, stick, rock, nock, buck, luck, and all the like; for we use no short words ending in (c) without (k); so in those that end in ale, icle, ecle, ucle.

Scho. Why may we not say, that (k) is not pronounced in these as well as c?

Mast. It differeth not much which: for although that (k) doth end our English words when they be long, as in bake, cake, speak, like, look, duke, yet there that we make short, the Latin make the sound in (c) as lac, nec, hic, sic, hoc, due when we say, lack, dick, sick, hock, duck.

(g) In

(g) In resign, ensign, siegm, raign, soveraign, Gascoign. (g)

(h) In Christ, myrrh, ghost, John, whole, scholar Eunuch, (h)
chronicle, authority, anchor, cholor, chrystal, Rhue, Rhenish, Rhetorick, abhominal, melancholly. So in soveraign proper names,
as. Thomas, Achaia, Chinah, Zachariah, Zichri, Chios, Aristarchus;
So those that end in arch, as Monarch; but in the beginning
seldom, as Archangel, therefore commonly called, Ark-
angel.

(gh) Coming together, except in Ghost, are of most men
but little sounded, as might, sight, pronounced as mite, site:
but in the end of a word, some Countries sound them fully;
others not at all: as some say, plough, slough, bough, others
plou, slou, bou; thereupon some write, burrough, some burrow,
but the truest is, both to write and pronounce.

(gh)

(n) In solemn, hymn.

(n)

(p) In Psalm, receipt, account.

(p)

(l) In Isle.

(l)

(t) Is always written, but little sounded before ch, when
the syllable is short, not having another consonant next be-
fore, as in catch, stretch, ditch, botch, snatch, except in rich,
which, much, in which custom hath prebattled against rules.
But, if the syllable be long, or hath another consonant with
ch, then it is not written, as in arch, reproach, cough, belch,
&c.

In such rules
of writing,
you must not
only under-
stand the first
original
word, but all
derivation ris-
ing from it.
Note, that e
long, sounded
not in se, nor
sea, is always
written with
ee

Here many obserue, that custom hath prebattled against
reason, else why should a be written in hoar, boar, rather
than dore, dore, or i in fruit, rather then in brute? But to
know how to write them, and when, you shall find all that
may breed doubt set down in the table, at the end of the
Book, wher you may ask counsel, as your doubts shall ar-
rise: a nb not only for these sorts, but for any other hard or
doubtful word mentioned in this Book.

Scho. You tould me you would obserue something more in
words ending in es, I pray you what is it?

Mast. Well remembred: it is this: + words ending in es,
are most of the plural number, and are made of the singular,
by adding e, for where it is needful to use e in the end of the
singular number, it shall not or needful to use es in the
plural

+ Words of
the plural
number.

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plural as in jewels, engines, except the singular end in a bowel, or in w for u, as in flies, pies, toes, crows; Therefore you shall find, hands, things, words, more usual in the exacte writers, than handes, thinges, wordes, with e, altho both ways be commone; and this maketh the difference betwixt mills, and miles, tuns, and tunnes, cursingcures, and not by writing them, being short, with the consonant double, as milles, tunnes, cures, which is needless though usual, unless it be sometimes for difference of wordes, as to make sonnes differ from the Latin word sons.

Scho. Are there then neber more syllables in the plural number than in the singular?

Mast. Yes sometime; as when the singular number endeth in ce, ch, ge, gd, se, or sh, as in graces, places, churches, cages, hedges, noles, fishes; and this maketh the difference betwixt gags for a mouth, and gages for a vessell. Note also, that if the singular number end in f, it is turned the plural into v, as wife, knife, calf, whose plural are wives, knives, calves.

Schol. Do all wordes in the plural number end in es?

Mast. No, for we say, lice, mice, men, brethren, oxen, teeth, feet, kine, and many others. And sometimes the singular and plural are both one: as one sheep, ten sheep, one mile, twenty mile or miles.

CHAP. V.

This Chapter teacheth all observations that are necessary for the perfecting of a Scholar.

e and o

* which
Grammarians
call the se-
cond person.
pb.

Sch. What is the first thing next to be learned? Mast. You shall find some wordes written with the and o single, when they should be written with the diphthongs ee, oo, as he be me she do mother, for hee bee mee shee doo, &c. But * thee, when we speak unto one, and the otherwise; and so must the pronunciation differ, as I will tell thee the matter. Secondly, that ph is as much as f, and is used in wordes only borrowed from the greek tongue, as in Physick, Prophet, Philip, Phenice; for the rest look the Table. Thirdly, some letters besides those before mentioned, have not always one and the same sound, as ch is commonly sounded, as in these wordes thank,

thank, thief, third, throat, thump, except in these words following: that, fathom, the, them, then, there, their, these, bor-
thel, furthest, thine, this, thither, worthy, thou, through, thus which only
and in words of more than one syllable ending in ther, thed, Scholars un-
theth, chest, thing: as father breathed, breatheth, farthest feeth.
derstand. ing.

Also g, when e or i follow, bringes great hardness to our learners and strangers, being diversly sounded, g most often sounded as je, as in * agent, George, Gentile, gentle, except in these words, together, get, bragged, target, buggennets, geld, gew, gaw, gear, vineger, finger, hanger, hunger, eager, sugar. And gi, as ji as in giant, ginger, clergy, imagine, &c. except in begin, begging, giddy, gift, gig, giglet, gild, guilty, gimlet-ginny, gird, girdle, girth, girton, give, giver, Gibbon; and dert, battibes ending in ger, geth, ged, ging, which follow the sound of the words whereof they be made, as in hanger, hanged, hangest, hangher, hanging. Some men think, that these few words might be thus differently written: a child's gig, a Scottish jig; a gill of fish, and a jill of wine: but our English tongue will hardly bear ji in one syllable: thereforee to be sure when to write g, and when j, know that the sound gi is always written with g, and write je always with j, saving those words that you shall find written with g in the Table. But our English proper names are written as pleaseth the Painter, or as men have receiveth them by tradition; otherwise why shoulde Jermaine be written otherwise than the first syllable in Germain? or Jesse rather than Geese? And this I take to be the reason why Gifford is diversly pronounced, and made two different names, which is most like at the first to be but one: yea I have known two natural brethren, both learned, to write their own names differerly.

Moreover i before on, is pronounced as e, as in redemp-
tion: except i or x go before t, as question, adustion, mixtion:
and commonly before other bowels, as in patience, Egyptian;
except when a syllable beginning with a bowel, is added too
perfect word ending in i, as if ing be added to pity, or est t
lofty, it is pitying, loftiest.

But the hardest thing in our English tongue for true writing

^{is like (g) the Greek (th)}
^{* The first sort are so en-}
^{ded like the Latin (g), the other like the Greek. 2}

ting is to discern when to write *ce* or *se*, *ci* or *si* or both, as in *science*; therefore many words that are merely English, are almost left indifferently, as some write *fauster* some *fauster*, others *faucet*; so *pincer* or *pincer*; *bullace*, or *bullasse* some *bullies*; *cissers* or *cisers*, but exactly it is *scissors*. But because the most are written with *se* as *set*, *serve*, *side*, *sick*, &c; therefore you must write *s* before *u* and *i*, except with those words that are written with *c* in the *Table*, or any other made of them by derivation or composition: as if you know how to write *cite*, you must so write *incite*, *citation*, *incitation*, and so in others. Note that *ance*, *ence*, *ince*, *once*, *uance*, *ancy*, *ency*, are usually written with *c*: so it is after *e* in the ends, as *temperance*, *prudence*, *excellence*, *grace*, &c. except in *case*, *base*, *cease*, or when *c* is sounded like *z*, as *amaze*. Words beginning with *trans*, be always written with *s*, *circum* with *c*, as *transfer*, *circumstance*; for other exceptions, see the *Table*.

ci, *si*, *ti*, *xi*.

But to know when to write *ci*, *si*, *ti*, *xi*, before on, mark that *ci*, and *xi*, are seldom, suspicion, complexion; *si* more often as in those that end in *casion*, *cession*, *ension*, *curson*, *ession*, *fusion*, *gression*, *hention*, *tution*, *mission*, *passion*, *presyon*, *pulsion*, *ribon*, *cession*, *swasion*, *verson*, *vision*, as *redemption*, &c. But for particulars, if you doubt, view the *Table*.

Divers writings of the same sounds

Schol. What is there to be observed?

Mast. That divers other words of the same pronunciation, by changing their signification, change also their writing, the *Reign* of a *Prince*, the *rein* of a *bridle*, and the *rain* falleth. Two men came to me, their minds are there.

Wait on me, and sell it by weight.

Nay not so, the boze doth neigh.

The Sun shineth, my son creþt.

Stand still here, that you may hear.

A true Prophet bringing much profit.

I heard that wiche was hard.

This *W*-right cannot write.

Some men habe a great sum of money.

The proper name written *come*, *combate*, *custom*, *some*, *son*, &c:

Some Soam.

Some

Sometimes the same writing is diversly sounded, as (f) The same sometimes like (z) as we use their use: And when (i) doth so writing of di- come betwixt two vowels, as that it may be taken for a diph. vers sounds. strong or consonant. as Jehoiadah or Jehojadah.

Sometimes we shall have a word diversly written in the same sense, as (w) is written for (u) as in brown, for brown, but especially in the end of a word; yet do now, how, differ in sound from know, blow, And therefore I see no reason why now, and how, might not be written as thou and you, thus, nou, hou; that so, to make a difference between these words, to bow, a bow, to sow for the sou; and so our and ought, and such like. Sometimes we use the same writing for sounds in words differing in signification, as the * heart of the Hart pauperd. The same writing in a diversence *Which some write Hart.

A fowl can fly after a foul way.

Thou art skilful in the Art of Grammar.

The right ear : ear thy land, sⁱ z an ear of Corn.

My brother May, may it be till May

Divers sounds

Sometime a word is diversly written and sounded in the same sette, as many beginning with (in) intent, inform, or entene, or emform : so bottel boste: or yerk, or jerk: Jail, or Goal. So words ending in (i) as monie, journie, tansie, or money, journey, (like, que) tansey. So words ending in (or) Wor, may be indifferently written with (or and our) as honor, favor, or honour, favour; have a word except for, nor, dor, abhor.

Further you must mark, that words of more than one Latin word syllable ending in this sound (*us*) are written with (*ous*) as which endeth glorious, frivolous; but words of one syllable with (*us*) as *trus*, in (*cus*) write *cu*^s. (like) as in

But * to knowe when a word endeth in (like) as in publicke, publike, from when in (que) as oblique, being both of one sound, is hard *publicus*: but without the Latin Tongue, from whence most of them be when in a borrowed. The best help is derivation: for we write publicke, and that is because we say publication, for (c) and (k) here be both one; derived from Rhetorick because too far Rhetorician.

The last thing I would have you to mark, touching this ending in part of true writing, is to know when to write (y) for (i) the (que) white bowel, wherein almost so many men so many minds : some (que) as ob- will have it before certain letters ; others, when it comitteth from in a diphthong ; but more reason they have , which write it obligatis.

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when another (i) followeth, as in saying, or in the end of a word sounded sharp, as in deny. But I think naturally and truly it ought not to be written, but in words borrowed of the Greek, as hypocrite, myrrh, mystical, all whiche wordes you shall find in the Table, where you shall find no other word written with (y) for difference sake, although etherwhere I have written (y) for (i) without regard, following the usual custom.

Schol. But Sir, I read a little before, Psalm, and you did not teach me, that Ps may begin a word.

Mast. Well remembred: such diligent marking what you read, will soon make you a Scholar: the answer is this, That word is borrowed from the Grecians, and they joynt Consonants that our English tongue doth not, *Mason, Ptolomy, Rhodus, &c.*, signifying the four fore-teeth, *pneuma*, spirit or breath, *Chins* bastard-saffron. But these are very rare; so we have many terminations in proper names, and Latin words, that are not usually in English, as *sons*, *aruns*, *falx*, *ax*: in proper names, *alz*, *auz*, *aiz*, &c. This aiz is of the Latins: we use also in Latin Scilata, not used in English; we use also to contract words in English, as hang'd for hanged.

Accents usually omitted in our English prints.

* The points are thus called
(.) a Comma
(:) a Colon
(..) a Period
(?) an Interrogation
() a Parenthesis, &c i o & called Brevis.

Schol. Have I no moze to obserbe for distinct reading?

Mast. That which the Gramarians call accent, which is the lifting up the voice higher in one syllable than in another, which sometimes differeth in a word written with the same letters, as in incense, so incense; where (o) in the former word, as cense in the latter, is lifted up moze.

You must obserbe also those which we do call * points, or slaps in writing, as this mark (,) like a small half Moon, notreth a small slap: two pricks thus (;) makes a longer slap: and one prick thus (.) is put for a full slap, as if we had ended. When a question is asked, we mark it thus (?)

When some words may be left out, and yet the sentence perfect, it is noted thus, () as, Teach me (I pray you) to read.

But for the true framing of your voice in all these, you must take help of your Master.

You must also know the short kind of writing used in some words: as a stroke over any hollow for m or n, as mā man,

cō for cos, &c. and so forth. In written hand there be many other. And so a word ending in a vowel, doth lose it sometime when the next word begins with a vowel, as th' intent, for the intent which exactly should be written thus, * th'intent

* Called
Apostrophe.

Lastly, you must write the first letter of every proper name, and the first word of every sentence and verse, with those that we call great and Capital letters, as Robert, Anne, England, Cambridge: As also when we put a letter for a number, as V for five, X for ten, L for fifty, C for an hundred, D for five hundred, M for a thousand: Lastly, when we put a letter for a word, as L for Lord, LL for Lords, B for Bishop, BB for Bishops.

Capital Let-
ters.

Schol. Now I am sure that I can never miss in spelling, nor reading, nor as I think in writing.

Mast. I know not what can easily deceive you in writing, unless it be by imitating the barbarous speech of your country people, whereof I will give you a taste, thereby to give you an occasion to take heed, not of these only, but of any the like. Some people speak thus: The mēll standeth on the hell, for the mill standeth on the hill; so knet for knit, bredg for bridg, knaw for gnaw, knat for goat, belk for belch, yerb for herb, grif for graft, yelk for yolk, ream for realm, aseard for afraid, durt for dirt, gurt for girth, stomp for stamp, ship for sheep, hafe for half, sample for example, perfit for perfect, dauter for daughter, certai for certain, carcher for carchief, leash for lease, hur for her, sur and suster, for sir and sister, to spat for to spit, &c.

Corrupt pro-
nunciation
and writing.

So they commonly put (f) for (v) as feal for veal.

And a nox a nals, my naunt, thy nuncle, for an ox an ass, mine aunt, thine uncle, &c. We use to put (n) to the

Lake heed also you put not (e) for (i) in the end of a word, as unitee for unity, nor (id) for (ed) as unitid for united, which is Scottis: And some ignorantly write a cup a wind, for a cap of wine, and other like absurdities.

word, as mine
for my, when
next word be-
ginmeth with
a vowel, to a-
void a gaping
sound.

Schol. How shall I avoid these dangers?

Mast. By diligent marking how you read them written.

Schol. May I then never use my proper Country terms in writing?

Mast. Yes, if they be peculiar terms, and not corrupting Peculiar
of words, as the Northern man writing to his private neighb. terms.

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hour, may say, My lach standeth near the Kirk-garth, for my barn standeth near the Church-yard. But if he shold write publickly, it is fitter to use the most known words.

Schol. What can now hinder me, why I shoud not readily and distinctly read any English?

Mast. Nothing at all (if you be thoroughly perfect in this that I have taught you) unless it be want of more practice, which although this you have learned will so sufficiently teach you, that you cannot fail in any word (though you have never any other teacher); yet for your more cheerful proceeding, I would wish you, (if you can conveniently), not to forsake your Master until you have gone through these exercises following, of which I have made choice of all sorts, both of prose and verse, that you may not be wanting in any thing.

Schol. Sir, I will follow your advice, I thank you for your pains, and crave the Lords blessing. And now will I oppose some of my fellows, to see how we can remember some of these things taught.

C H A P. VI.

Here is set down in order how the Teacher shall direct his scholars to oppose one another.

When your
Scholars shall
learn this
Chapter, let
one read the
questions, and
another the
answers.
When your
Scholars op-
pose one the
other, let the
answerer an-
swer without
Book;

Joh. **W**ho will adventure his credit with me in opposing
for victory?

Rob. I will never refuse you, or any in our Form, in
any thing we have learned, begin what you will.

Joh. How spell you lo?

Rob. l, o.

Joh. Spellot.

Rob. o, f.

Joh. Spell from.

Rob. f, r, o, m.

Joh. How write you people?

Rob. I cannot write.

Joh. I mean not so, but when I say write, I mean spell; for in my meaning they are both one.

Rob. Then I answer you, p, e, o, p, l, e.

Joh. What use hath (o)? for you give it no sound.

Rob.

Rob. True, yet we must write it because it is one of the words we learned, where (o) is not pronounced.

Joh. Are there any more of them?

Rob. Pea many: I will repeat them if you will.

Joh. No, that would be aber-long: But tell me, why pronounce you not (e) in the end of people?

Rob. It is not pronounced in the end, if there be another vowel in that syllable.

Joh. To what end then sebeth it?

Rob. We have learned two p[er]ticular uses, one is, it draweth the syllable long, as h, a, t, spelleth hat, but h, a, t, e, is hate.

Joh. How spell you Jesus?

Rob. J, e, l, u, s.

Joh. How know you that this is not written with ge?

Rob. Because it is not in my table at the end of my book: all that be written with g, e, be there, and our Master taught us, that all other of that sound must be written with J, e.

Joh. How write you Circle?

Rob. S, i, r, c, l, e.

Joh. Nay, now you miss, for if you look but into your table, you shall find it Circle. Therefore now you must oppose me.

Rob. I confess my erroz, therefore I will try if I can re-quite it. What spelleth b,r,a,n,c,h?

Joh. Branch.

Rob. Nay but you shoulde put in (u)

Joh. That shilleth not, for both ways be usual.

Rob. How spell you m[i]ght?

Joh. M,i,g,h,c.

Rob. Why put you in (gh), for m,i,t,e, spelleth mire?

Joh. True: but with (gh) is the true writing, and it shoulde have a little sound.

Rob. If your syllable begin with (b), what consonants may follow?

Joh. Only (l) or (r).

Rob. Where learn you that?

Joh. In the third chapter of the first Week.

Rob. And which will follow(g)?

Joh. Of r, l, n,

Rob.

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Rob. How probe you it ?

Joh. Because g l a spellis g l a : g n a g n a : g r a g r a .

Rob. When three Consonants begin a Syllable, how shall I know which they be ?

Joh. We habe them before twice set down : besides, put a vowel unto them , and see whether they then will spell anything, as to stt put a, and it spelleth sta : but brrr will spell nothing : because b cannot begin a syllable.

Rob. Dorth not stt spell ?

Joh. It spellith nothing without a Wowel.

Rob. How many Syllables are in this word Rewarded ?

Joh. Three.

Rob. How probe you that ?

Joh. Because it hath three Wovels, without any of the three Exceptions.

Rob. How diuide you them ?

Joh. Re-war-ded.

Rob. Whp put you w to z ?

Joh. Because it is one consonant between two bowels.

Rob. And why diuide you r and d ?

Joh. Because they cannot begin a Syllable.

Rob. What is the best way to spell a long word, as this, admonition.

John. I must mark how many syllables it hath, which I find to be five, then I take the first, a d ad, then take the next m o mo, then put them together admo, so spell and put to the third, admoni, and so until you come to the end.

Rob. What if a man should bid you write this word ?

Joh. I must follow the same order, first write down ad, then write unto it mo'admo, then joyn unto that ni admoni, and so the rest, admoniti, admonition.

Rob. What is the best way to make us perfect in spelling hard syllables ?

Joh. My Master doth sometimes practice us in harsh counterfeite syllables, through all the five bowels, as in through, threugh, thrugh, through, thrugh. Wrash, wresht, wrist, wrösh, wrusht. Yarmble, yermble, yirmble, yormble, yurmble. Waigh, weight, &c. Vaigh, veigh, &c. Janch, jench, jinch, jonch, junch.

Rob.

Make your
Scholar read
over this Dia-
logue so often
until he can
do it as readi-
ly, and pro-
nounce it as
naturally as
if he speake
without
book.

Rob. What if you cannot tell what vowel to spell your syllable with, how will you do to find it? as if you will write from, and know not whether you should write it with a or o.

Joh. I would try it with all vowels thus, fram, frem, frim, from: now I have it.

Rob. But good man Taylor our Clerk, when I went to School Let the un-with him, taught me to sound these vowels otherwise than skilful teacher (methinks) you do.

Joh. How was that?

Rob. I remember he taught me these syllables thus: for fault, and let bad, bed, bid, bod, bud. I learned to say bade, bede, bide, bode, some good bude, sounding a bed to lie upon, as to bid or command; and bid as bide long, as in abide, bud of a Tree, as bude long, like rude: for these three vowels, a, i, u, are very corruptly and ignorantly taught by many unskilful Teachers, which is the cause of so great ignorance of true writing in those that want the Latin tongue.

Joh. You say true, for so did my Dame teach me to pronounce, for sa le si so su, to say, sa see si so sow, as if she had sent me to see her sow: when as (e) should be sounded like the (ea) and (su) to (sue) one at the Law.

Rob. But let me return to oppose you: how were you taught to find the natural sound of Consonants?

Joh. By the speech of a stammerer or stammerer, and to observe how he laboured to *sound the first letter of a word; as if the stammerer should pronounce Lord, before he can bring it forth, he expresseth the sound of (l) which is the first letter, and so of all the other Consonants,

* For letters first devised according to sound.

Rob. How many ways can you express this sound si?

Joh. Only three: s, ci, and sci or xi, which is ci.

Rob. How have you erred as well as I: for (ci) before a vowel doth commonly sound (s) and now I will give you over for this time: but I will challenge you again to morrow, both in some few questions in some part of that which we have learned, and also after every lesson: and as you are in saying, I will mark where you miss, and therein will I deal with you.

Joh. Do your worst, I will likewise probide for you, and never give you over until I have gotten the victory; for I take

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take not so much pleasure in any thing else all day.

Rob. I am of your mind: for I have heard our Master say, that this opposing doth very much sharpen our wits, help our memory, and hath many other commodities. But now let us look into our Catechism, for our Master will examine us next in that.

Joh. Ray, by your leave, we shall first read over again all that we have learned, with the Preface, Titles of the chapters, and notes in the Margins of our Books, which we omitted before, because they were too hard: for we shall go no further, before we be perfect in this.

The end of the second Book.

A Short Catechism.

Acts 12. 16.

What Religion do you profess?

The Christian Religion.

What is the Christian Religion?

It is the true profession, believing, and following of those things which are commanded and taught us by God in the

Ro. 10. 9, 10. Holy Scriptures.

Act. 4. 12.

2 Tim. 3. 16,

17.

Deut. 4. 34.

& 6. 44.

What call you the Holy Scriptures?

The word of God contained in the Books of the Old and New Testament.

Doth the Scripture, or Word of God, contain in it all points of the Christian Religion, and every thing necessary for the salvation of a Christian?

Yea.

Tell me then from the Scripture, How many Gods be there?

One.

What is God?

An everlasting Spirit, immortal, invisible, most strong, and only wise.

How many persons are there?

Three.

Which be they?

The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

How is God known?

By his Works, Word, and Spirit.

Who

Eph. 4. 6.

2 Tim. 1. 17.

John 4. 24.

1 Joh. 5. 7.

Mar. 3. 16, 19.

Mat. 28. 19.

1 Joh. 5. 7.

Psal. 19. 1, 2.

Rom. 1. 28.

& 3. 17, &c.

23.

- Who created the World?* God. Heb. 11. 3.
Whereof did he create it? Gen. 1. 1.
- Of nothing, and that by his Word.*
- Who made you?* God the Father. 3 Cor. 8.6.
- How did he create you?*
- In holiness and righteousness.*
- Why were you thus created?* Eph. 4. 24.
To glorify God. Rom 11. 26.
Are you able to do this of your self? No.
- Why so?*
- Because I am a sinner.*
- How came you to be a sinner, seeing you were so perfectly created?*
- By the fall of Adam.*
- What was his sin?*
- Disobedience against God in eating the forbidden fruit.* Rom 3. 10.
- How came it to pass that you are become a sinner in Adam?* 1 John 1. 8.
Because he was the Father of Mankind. Rom. 5. 11.
- How do you prove that you are a sinner?* Gal. 3. 19.
By the Testimony of mine own Conscience, and by the Law of God. Psal. 19. 7.
- What is the Law of God?*
- A perfect rule of righteousness, commanding good, and forbidding evil; the sum whereof is contained in the Commandments.
- How many be there?* Ten.
- Rehearse them.*
1. Then God spake all these words, saying; I am the Lord thy God, which brought thee out of the Land of Egypt, out of the house of Bondage; Thou shalt have no other Gods but me. Exod. 20.
 2. Thou shalt not make to thy self any graven Image, nor the likeness of any thing, that is in Heaven above, nor in the earth beneath, nor in the water under the earth; Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them; for I the Lord thy God, am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me, and shew mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my Commandments.
 - F
 3. Thou

3 Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

4 Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day; Six days shalt thou labour and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt do no manner of work, thou, and thy Son and thy daughter, thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattle and the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made Heaven and Earth, the Sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it.

5 Honour thy Father and thy Mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

6 Thou shalt do no murther.

7 Thou shalt not commit adultery.

8 Thou shalt not steal.

9 Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy Neighbour.

10 Thou shalt not covet thy neighbours house: thou shalt not covet thy Neighbours wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is his.

Are these words, I am the Lord thy God, &c. a Commandment, or a preface?

A preface to the whole Law.

How be the Commandments divided?

Into two Tables, or parts.

How many be there of the first Table?

Four.

How many of the Second?

Six.

What do the Commandments of the first Table teach you?

My duty towards God.

What do the Commandments of the second Table teach you?

My duty towards my Neighbour.

Are you to use these Commandments as Prayers?

No, because they be not petitions, but Commandments.

Are you able so to keep them without breaking any one of them by thought, word, or deed?

No

why?

Why?

Because I am ready and disposed by nature to offend both God and my Neighbour.

Eph. 2. 3.

Rom. 3. 10.

To what end serveth the Law?

To shew us our misery, and to lead us to Christ, and to be a Rule ever after of the well-ordering of our lives.

Gal. 3. 10.

Prov. 2. 11.

Psal. 119. 51.

What is the punishment for the breach of the Law?

Eternal destruction both of Body and Soul.

Is there no way to escape it, and to be saved? Yes.

Rom. 6. 23.

How?

By Jesus Christ.

What is Christ?

The Son of God, Perfect God, and perfect man.

Act. 4. 12.

Could there no other meaner person be found in heaven or Earth to save you, but the Son of God must do it?

Mat. 3. 17.

No verily.

Rom. 9. 5.

Must be needs be God and man?

Ifa. 9. 6.

Yes.

Heb. 1. 6.

Why?

First, because he must dye for us, and God cannot dye; therefore he must be man.

Secondly, he must overcome death, which being only man he could not; therefore he must be also God.

Heb. 2. 14. &c.

9. 12.

How did he save us?

1 Pet. 1. 19.

As he was man perfectly righteous, he performed the perfect obedience of the Law, and satisfied the Justice of God for me: And as he was God, he overcame death, and raised up his body the third day.

Heb. 4. 15.

Are all men partakers of this benefit of redemption purchased by Christ?

Mat. 7. 23.

No; there are a number that shall have their part in hell with the Devil and his Angels.

& 25. 46.

Who are they that shall have their part in the depths of Christ?

Only such as truly believe.

What is Faith?

Faith is a full assurance of my salvation by Christ alone.

Gal. 3. 26.

Hath every Man this Faith in himself?

Joh. 3. 1.

No; for it is the gift of God, and not of nature.

Mat. 16. 17.

*The second Book of the**How is Faith gotten?*

Rom. 10. 17. By the outward hearing of the Word of God preached, and the inward working of the Spirit.

How is it strengthened and increased in you?

By the same preaching of the word, and the use of the Sacraments and Prayer.

How shall any man know whether he hath true and saving faith or no?

By the fruits and marks thereof.

What be the fruits of faith?

1 Pet. 2. 1, 2. A hatred of all sin, a continual care to please God in the duties commanded, and unsiegnd love to Gods Word and Psal. 119.103. to his people.

1 John 3. 4. *Rebearfe the sum of your faith.*

I believe in God the Father Almighty: Maker of Heaven and Earth: and in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord, which was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary: suffered under *Pontius Pilate*, was crucified dead and buried, he descended into Hell, the third day he rose again from the dead, he ascended into Heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of God the Father Almighty, from thence he shall come to judg the quick and the dead: I believe in the Holy Ghost, the holy Catholick Churh, the Communion of Saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. *Amen.*

*How many parts be there of this Creed? Two.**Which be they?*

The first is of God, the second is of the Church.

Let us now come to the means of strengthening Faith, as of the Sacraments, and Prayer: and first, What is a Sacrament?

Rom. 4. 11. A Sacrament is a seal and a Pledg of those benefits of my Salvation, which I receive by Christ.

How many Sacraments be there in the Church of God?

Two.

Which be they?

Baptism, and the Supper of the Lord.

Who ordained them? The Lord Jesus.*To what end?*

To strengthen our faith, and to further our repentance.

*How***Mat. 28. 19.****1 Cor. 11. 25.**

How many things are to be considered in a Sacrament?

Two.

What be they?

The sign, and the thing signified.

In Baptism, which is the sign signifying?

Gen. 17. 11.

Rom. 4. 1.

John 3. 6.

Mark 16. 16.

Water.

What is the thing signified?

The washing away of my sins by the blood of Christ.

How is your faith strengthened by Baptism?

By Baptism I am received into the Family and Congregation of the Lord, and am thereby fully assured, that both my sins are forgiven me, and the punishment due for the same.

Act. 2. 3.

Rom. 6. 3.

Mat. 30. 26.

What do you profess in Baptism?

To dye unto sin, and live unto righteousness.

1 Cor. 11. 23,

In the Supper of the Lord, which be the sign that may be seen?

24, 25.

Bread and Wine.

What do they signify?

The Body and Blood of Christ.

How is your faith strengthened by the Supper of the Lord?

By the Supper of the Lord my faith is strengthened, that as I receive the Bread and Wine into my Body to become mine, so doth my soul withall receive Jesus Christ, with all the benefits of his death, to be wholly mine.

Is the Bread and Wine turned into the natural Body and Blood of Christ, flesh, blood, and bones?

No, the bread and wine of their own nature are not changed; but in use they differ from other common bread and wine; because they be appointed of God to be signs of the Body and Blood of Christ.

Why then doth Christ say, This is my body.

It is a figurative speech used in Scripture, as Circumcision is called the Covenant, the Lamb is called the Passover, and yet it is not the Covenant nor the Passover, but a sign of it.

Gen. 17. 10, 11.

Exod. 12. 11.

How do you eat Christ's Body, and drink his Blood?

Spiritually, and by faith.

Are all persons, without exception, to be admitted to the Supper of the Lord?

No.

John 6. 43.

Who

*The second Book of the**Who are not to be admitted?*

Children, fools, mad-men, ignorant persons, known Heretics, open and notorious sinners not repenting.

What must be done that will come worthily to the Supper of the Lord?

Tit. 3. 10.

He must prove and examine himself.

Wherein must he examine himself?

1 Cor. 11. 28.

1. What knowledge hath in the principles of Religion, and especially in this matter of the Sacrament.

2. Whether he hath true Faith in Jesus Christ, or no.

3. Whether he be penitent, and sorry for his sins past, purposing to leave them, and to live godly, and endeavouring himself to be in brotherly love and charity with all men.

Heb. 12. 14.

Then it seemeth there be some, who albeit they come, yet they lose the benefit of this communion in themselves?

Yea.

Who be they?

1 Cor. 11. 30.

Such as come not in faith, and are not grieved for their sins past, as hypocrites, evil-men, Church-Papists, private enemies to Gods word: and so many of the Godly as come not sufficiently prepared, procure a punishment.

1 Chron. 13. 19.

What is the other help you have to increase Faith?

Rom. 8. 26.

Prayer.

1 Joh. 5. 24.

What is Prayer?

Prayer is a spiritual action of faith, wherein we require of God, in the name of Christ, all things necessary to his glory and our comfort.

To whom must we pray?

To God only.

In whose name?

In the name of Jesus Christ.

Mal. 10. 14,

Then may you not pray to Saints and Angels, or to God in the

name of Saints and Angels?

Joh. 16. 23.

No.

Why?

Because there is neither Commandment, Promise or Example in Scripture for it.

How must you pray?

As Christ taught me, saying.

Mat. 6. 9.

Our

Our Father which art in Heaven; Hallowed be thy Name,
 Thy Kingdom come, Thy Will be done on Earth as it is in
 Heaven; Give us this day our dayly bread: And forgive
 us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us.
 and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil:
 For thine is the Kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever,
 Amen.

How many Petitions be there in this Prayer?

Six: Three concerning the glory of God, and three our
 own necessities.

What are these words, Our Father which art in Heaven?

A Preface or Introduction to the Prayer.

*What are these words, For thine is the Kingdom, the Power
 and the glory, for ever?*

The Conclusion of the Prayer.

What do you owe to God for all his benefits.

Thanksgiving.

Psal. 116. 1.

Let enough you thank him with your lips.

No, but I must be obedient to his Laws and Command-
 ments: which grace the Lord grant me.

Sundry necessary Observations for a Christian.

1. **T**HAT We keep a narrow watch over our hearts, words and deeds, continually. Prov. 2.23, 16.
1 Pet. 1. 15.
- 2 That with all care the time be redeemed, which hath been idly, carelessly, and unprofitably spent. Eph. 5. 16.
- 3 That once in the day (at the least) private prayer and meditation be used. Gen. 25. 63.
- 4 That care be had to do and receive good in company. Gen. 18. 19.
- 5 That our family be with diligence and regard instruct- ed, watched over, and governed Deut. 6. 7.
- 6 That no more time or care be bestowed in matters of the world, than must needs. Col. 3. 1.
- 7 That we stir up our selves to liberality to Gods Saints. Heb. 13. 16.
- 8 That we give not the least way to wandering lusts and affections. Col. 3. 4.
Mat. 16. 21.
- 9 That we prepare our selves to bear the Cross by what means it shall please God to exercise us. Lam. 1. 10.
Dan. 9. 3. 4.
- 10 That we bestow some time, not only in mourning for our

The second Book of the

our own sin, but also for the sins of the time and age wherein we live.

11 That we look daily for the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ, for our deliverance out of this life.

12 That we use as we shall have opportunity (at least as we shall have necessity), to acquaint our selves with some godly and faithful person, with whom we may confer of our Christian Estate, and open our doubts, to the quickning up of Gods graces in us.

13 That we observe the departure of men out of this life, their mortality and vanity, and alteration of things below, the more to condemn the world, and to continue our longing after the life to come. And that we meditate and muse often of our own death, and going out of this life; how we must lie in the grave, and have all our glory put off; which will serve to beat down the pride of life in us.

Eccles. 7. 4.
Phil. 1. 23
Deut. 17. 15.
Psal. 1. 2.
Neh. 8. 39.
1 Chron. 34
1 Pet. 1. 14.

14 That we read something daily in the holy Scriptures, for the further increase of our knowldg.

15 That we enter into covenant with the Lord, to strive against all sin, and especially against the special sins and corruptions of our hearts and lives, wherein we have most dishonoured the Lord, and have raised up most guiltiness to our own Consciences; and that we carefully see our Covenant kept and continued.

16 That we mark how sin dieth and is weaned in us, that we return not to our old sins again, but wisely avoid all occasions of sin.

Rev. 2. 4.
Jam. 1. 19. 22.
Eccles. 5. 1.
1 Pet. 2. 20,
21, 22. ill occasions of sin.

17 That we fall not from our first love, but continue still our affections to the liking of Gods word, and all the holy exercises of Religion, diligently hearing it, and faithfully practising the same in our lives and conversations; that we prepare our selves before we come, and meditate and confer of that we hear, either by our selves or with others, and so make our daily profit in Religion.

Eph. 5. 10.
18. 31. 32. 33.
1 Tim. 4. 7. 8.

18 That we be often occupied in meditating on Gods benefits and works, and sound forth his praises for the same.

19 That we exercise our faith, by taking comfort and delight in the great benefit of our redemption by Christ, and the fruition of Gods presence in his glorious and blessed Kingdom.

Lastly,

20. Lastly, That we make not these Holy practises of Repentance common in time, nor use them for course.

A Prayer framed according to this Chatechism.

A Lmighty God, and most merciful Father, in Jesus Christ, as thou hast plainly set before us our cursed state, in the clear Glass of thy Heavenly Word: so we beseech thee, open our Eyes to see it, and pierce our Hearts to feel it, by the inward working of thy holy Spirit. For we (Lord) are most vile and wicked Creatures, justly tainted with the Rebellion of our first Parents, conceived in sin, bond-slaves to Satan necessarily, and yet willingly serving divers lusts, and committing innumerable sins against thy Majesty, whereby we most justly deserve to endure all miseries in this life, and to be tormented in Hell for ever. But blessed be thy name (O Lord our God) who when there was no power in us, no not so much as any desire or endeavour to get out of this woful estate, hast made us see and feel in what case we were, and provided a most sovereign remedy for us, even thy dear and only begotten Son, whom thou hast freely offered to us; not only kindling in us a desire to enjoy him, but enabling us by a true and lively Faith, to lay hold upon him, and be partakers of all his benefits, to the salvation of our Souls. And now Lord, that it hath pleased thee by Faith to joyn us to thy Son Jesus Christ, and by thy Spirit to make us Members of his Body, we humbly pray thee by the same Spirit to renew us daily, according to thine own Image: Work in our hearts daily increase of true Faith and Repentance, and in our lives a holy and comfortable change: O God enable us in some good measure, to walk worthy of all thy mercies, and to serve thee who hast created and made us heirs of Glory; and thy blessed Spirit, who doth continually sanctifie and keep us with faith, fear and zeal, in true holiness and righteousness all the days of our lives. Finally, seeing of thy infinite goodness and mercy, thou hast appointed divers excellent and holy means, for the daily encrease of thy grace in us, and for the confirming of us in Christian Conversation; we humbly beseech thee to grant all those good means unto us, and to continue them among us giving us grace to use them purely, constantly, and zealously, to the glory of thy Name, and profit of our Brethren;

G

and

The Practice to the

and Salvation of our Souls, through Jesus Christ ; to whom with thee, O Father, and the Holy Ghost, be given all Honour and Glory for ever. *Amen.*

AThanksgiving before Meat.

O My Heavenly Father, I thank thee through Jesus Christ, for making these Creatures to serve me, and for giving me leave to feed on them ; now I humbly pray thee, to give me grace moderately and soberly to use them, that my bodily health may be still continued to thy Glory, to the good of others, and mine own comfort, in Jesu Christ *Amen.*

AThanksgiving after Meat.

O Lord, feeling my body to be refreshed with Meat and Drin^y, and my mind also fitted to do those things that thou requirest of me ; let it now be my meat to do thy will, and those works which belong to my duty, with all cheerfulness and good conscience, that for these and all other thy mercies, my thankfulness in heart, word and deed, may be acceptable in thy sight, to the end of my life, through Jesu Christ : to whom with thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honour, glory, and thanksgiving, now and ever ; *Amen.*

A Prayer for the Morning.

O Lord our Heavenly Father, we thy poor wretched Creature, give thee most humble and hearty thanks, for our quiet and safe sleep, and for raising us up from the same : We beseech thee for Christs sake, to prosper us this day in our labour and travel, that it may be to the discharge of our duty in our vocation ; principally to thy glory, next to the profit of thy Church and Common-wealth, and last of all to the benefit and content of our Masters. Grant dear Father, that we may chearfully and conscientiously do our business and labours, not as men-pleasers, but as serving, thee our God, knowing thee to be the chief master of us, and that thou seest and beholdest us with thy fatherly eyes, who hast

pro-

promised reward to them that faithfully and truly walk in their vocations, and threatened everlasting death and damnation to them that deceitfully and wickedly do their works and labours : We beseech thee , O Heavenly Father , to give us the strength of thy Spirit, that godly and gladly we may overcome our labours, and that the tediousness of this irksom-labour which thou for our sins hast poured upon all mankind, may seem to us del. &table and sweet. Fulfil, now O Lord, these our requests, for thy Son our Saviours sake ; in whose Name we pray as he himself hath taught us: Our Father , &c.

A Prayer for the Evening.

Most merciful God and tender Father, which besides thine inestimable mercies declared and given unto us, in the making of the World for our sakes, in redeeming of us by the death of thy dear Son Jesus Christ, in calling of us to the knowledge of thy blessed work, in keeping us hitherto in thy Holy Church, and in thy most gracious governing of us, and all things hitherto, for our singular wealth and Comodity ; hast also most fatherly cared for us : kept us this day from all dangers both of Soul and Body ; giving us health, food and apparel, and all other things necessary for the comfort and succour of this poor miserable life , which many others do want. For these and a' l other thy good gifts and gracious benefits, which thou of thine own goodness only, and fatherly providence , hath hitherto poured upon , and do presently pour upon us, and many others, we most humbly thank thee, and praise thy holy Name, beseeching thee, that as all things are now hidden by means of the darkness thou hast sent over the Earth ; so thou wouldest vouchsafe to hide and bury all our sins, which this day, or at any other time heretofore we have committed against thy holy Commandments : And now as we purpose to lay our bodies to rest, so grant the guard of thy good Angels to keep the same this Night and for evermore : and whensoever our last sleep of death shall come, grant that it may be in thee, good Father, so that our bodies may rest both temporally and eternally, to thy Glory and our joy, through Jesus Christ our Lord : So be it.

The 119 Psalm.

Blessed are those that are undefiled in the way, and walk in the law of the Lord.

2 Blessed are they that keep his Testimonies, and seek him with their whole heart.

3 For the which do no wickedness, walk in his ways.

4 Thou hast charged that we should diligently keep thy Commandments.

5 O that my ways were made so direct, that I might keep thy statutes.

6 So shall I not be confounded, while I have respect unto all thy Commandments.

7 I will thank thee with an unfeigned heart, when I shall have learned the judgment of thy righteousness.

8 I will keep thy Ceremonie : O forsake me not utterly.

The second P. r.

Wherewith shall a young man cleanse his ways? even by ruling himself after thy word.

2 With my whole Heart have I sought thee, O let me not go out of thy commandments.

3 Thy words have I hid in my heart, that I should not sin against thee.

4 Blessed art thou O Lord ; O teach me thy statutes.

5 With my lips have I been telling of all the judgments of thy mouth.

6 I have had a great delight in the way of thy testimonies, as in all manner of riches.

7 I will talk of thy commandments, & have respect unto thy ways.

8 My delight shall be in thy statutes, and I will not forget thy word.

Proverbs, Chapter 4.

Hear, O ye Children, the Instruction of a Father, and give ear to learn understanding.

2 For I give you a good doctrine, therefore forsake ye not my law.

3 For I was my Fathers Son, tender and dear in the eyes of my mother.

4 He also taught me, and said unto me ; let thine heart hold fast my Words, keep my Commandments and thou shalt live.

5 Get wisdom, get understanding ; forget it not, neither decline from the words of thy mouth.

6 Forsake her not, and she shall keep thee, love her, and she shall preserve thee.

7 Wis-

7 Wisdom is the beginning, get wisdom therefore, and above all possessions get understanding.

8 Exalt her, and she will exalt thee; she shall bring thee to honour if thou embrace her.

9 She shall give a comely ornament unto thy head; yea, she shall give thee a crown of glory.

10 Hear my son, and receive my words, and the years of thy life shall be many.

11 I have taught thee in the way of wisdom, and led thee in the paths of righteousness.

12 When thou goest, thy gate shall not be strait; and when thou runnest thou shalt not fall.

13 Take hold of instruction, and leave her not; keep her for she is thy life.

14 Enter not into the way of the wicked, and walk not in the way of evil men.

15 Avoid it, and go not by it; turn from it, and pass not by.

16 For they cannot sleep except they have done evil, and their sleep departeth, except they cause some to fall.

17 For they eat the bread of wickedness, and drink the wine of violence.

18 But the way of the righteous shineth, as the light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.

19 The way of the wicked is as the darkness, they know not wherein they shall fall.

20 My son, hearken to my words, incline thine ear unto my sayings.

21 Let them not depart from thine eyes; but keep them in the midst of thy heart.

22 For they are life unto those that find them, and health unto all their flesh.

23 Keep thy heart with all diligence, for thereon cometh life.

24 Put away from thee a froward mouth, and put wicked lips far from thee.

25 Let thine Eyes behold the light, and let thy cry-lids direct the way before thee.

26 Ponder the paths of thy feet, and let all thy ways be ordered aright.

27 Turn not to the right hand, nor to the left, but remove thy feet from evil.

Thee

- T**He man is blest, that hath not bent,
to wicked read his ear;
Nor lead his life as sinners do,
nor sat in scorners chair.
- 2** But in the law of God the Lord,
doth set his whole delight,
And in the law doth exercise
himself both day and night.
- 3** He shall be like the tree that groweth
fast by the Rivers side,
Which bringeth forth most pleasant fruic
in her due time and tide.
- 4** Whose leaf shall never fade nor fall,
but flourish still and stand;
Even so all things shall prosper well,
which this man takes in hand.
- 5** Softall not the ungodly men,
they shall be nothing so,
But as the dust which from the earth
the wind drives to and fro.
- 6** Therefore shall not the wicked men,
in judgment stand upright,
Nor yet the sinners with the just,
shall come in place or sight.
- 7** For why the way of Godly men,
unto the Lord is known,
And eke the way of wicked men,
shall quite be overthrown.

The 4 Psalm.

- O** God that art my righteousness,
Lord hear me when I call,
Thou hast set me at liberty,
when I was bound and thrall.
- 2** Have mercy Lord therefore on me,
and grant me my request,
For unto thee uncessantly,
to cry I will not rest.
- 3** O mortal men how long will ye
my Glory thus despise,
Why wander ye in vanity,
and follow after lies?

4 Know ye that good and godly men,
the Lord doth take and chuse,
And when to him I make my plaint,
he doth me not refuse.

- 5** Sin not, but stand in awe therefore,
examine well your Heart,
And in your chamber quietly,
see you your selves convert.
- 6** Offer to God the sacrifice
of righteousness I say,
And look that in the living Lord,
you put your trust alway.

- 7** The greater sort crave worldly goods,
and riches do embrace,
But Lord grant us thy countenance,
thy favour and thy grace :
- 8** For thou thereby shall make my heart
more joyful and more glad,
Then they who of their Corn and Wine
full great increase have had.

- 9** In peace therefore lye down will I,
taking my rest and sleep,
For thou only wilt me, O Lord,
alone in safety keep.

The 50 Psalm.

- T**He mighty God,
th' Eternal hath thus spoke,
And all the world
he will call and provoke ?
Even from the East,
and so forth to the West.
- 2** From towards Sion,
which place he likeliest best,
God will appear
in b'auty most excellent ;
- 3** Our God will come
before that long time be spent.

Devouring fire
shall go before his face,
A great tempest
shall round about him trace.

4 Then

- 4 Then shall he call
the earth and Heavens bright,
To judge his folk
with equity and right.
5 Saying, Go to,
and now thy Saints assemble,
My part they keep,
their gifts do not dissemble.
6 The Heavens shall
declare his righteousness,
For God is Judge
of all things more and less.
7 Hear my people
for I will now reveal;
Lift Israel,
I will thee nought conceal.
8 Thy God, thy God
I am, and will not blame thee,
Forgiving not
all manner offerings to me.
9 I have no need
to take of thee at all,
Goats of thy fold,
or Calves out of thy stall.
10 For all the Beasts
are mine, within the woods,
On thousand hills
cattle are mine own goods.
11 I know, for mine
all Birds that are on mountains,
All Beasts are mine,
which haunt the fields and fountains.

The 51 Psalm. The first part.

- O Lord consider my distress,
and now with speed some pity take,
My sins deface, my faults redress,
good Lord, for thy great mercy sake.
2 Wash me, O Lord, and make me clean
for this unjust and sinful act,
And purifie it once again,
my hanious crime and bloody fact.
3 Remorse and sorrow do constrain
me to acknowledge mine excess,

My sins alas do full remain
before thy face without release.
4 For thee alone I have offended,
committing evil in thy sight.
And if I were therefore condemned,
yet were thy judgments just and right.

5 It is too manifest a's,
that first I was conceiv'd in sin,
Yea, of my Mother so born was,
and yet vile wretch remain therein.
6 Aho behold, Lord, thou dost love
the inward truth of a pure heart,
Therefore thy W isdom from above,
thou hast reveal'd me to convert.

7 If thou with Hysop purge this blot,
If shall be clearer then the glas,
And if thou wash away my Spot,
the Snow in whitenels shall I pas.
8 Therefore, O Lord, such joy me send,
that inwardly I may find grace,
And that my strength may now amend
which thou hast swag'd for my tref
(pas).

Turn back thy face and frowning ire,
for I have sene enough thy hand,
And purge my sins I thee desire,
which do in number pas the sans.
10 Make clean my heart within my brest
and frame it to thy holy will,
Thy constant Spirit in me let rest,
which may these raging enemies kill.

The 67 Psalm.

H ave mercy on us, Lord,
and grant to us thy grace,
To shew to us do thou accord,
the brightness of thy face.
2 That all the Earth may know,
the way to Godly wealth,
And all the Nations on a row,
may see thy saving health.

3 Let all the World, O God,
give praise unto thy Name,
O let the people all abroad,
extol and laud the same.

4 Throughout

The Practice to the

4 Throughout the World so wide
let all rejoice with mirth;
For thou with truth & right dost guide
the Nations of the Earth.

5 Let all the world, O God,
give praise unto thy Name,
O let the people all abroad,
extol and laud the same.

6 Then shall the earth increase,
great store of fruit shall fall,
And then our God, the God of peace,
shall bless us eke withal.

7 God shall us bless, I say,
and then both far and near,
The folk throughout the Earth alway,
of him shall stand in fear.

The 104 Psalm.

MY soul praise the Lord,
speak good of his name ;
O Lord our great God,
how dost thou appear ?
So passing in glory,
that great is thy fame,
Honour and Majestie,
in thee shine most clear.

2 With light as a Robe
thou hast thee beclad,
Whereby all the earth
thy greatness may see ;
The Heavens in such sort,
thou also hast spread,
That it to a curtain
compared may be.

3 His Chamber-beams lye,
in the Clouds ful sure,
Which as his Chariots
are made him to bear ;
And there with much swiftness,
his course doth endure,
Upon the wings riding
of wind in the air.

4 He made his Spirits,
as Heralds to go,

And lightning to serve,
we see also prest ;
His will to accomplish,
they run to and fro,
To save or consume things,
as liketh him best.

5 He groundeth the Earth,
so firmly and fast,
That it once to move,
none shall have such power ;
The deep and fair covering,
for it made thou hast,
Which by his own nature
the Hills would devour.

6 But at thy rebukes
the waters do flye,
And so give due place,
thy words to obey ;
At thy voice of thunder,
so fearful they be,
That in their great raging,
they haste soone away.

8 The Mountains full high,
they then up ascend,
If thou do but speak,
thy word they fullfil :
So likewise the Vallys
full quickly descend,
Where thou them appointest,
remain they do still.

9 Their bounds thou shalt set,
how far they shall run,
So that in their rage
not that pass they can ;
For God hath appointed
they shall not return,
The Earth to destroy more,
which was made for Man.

The 112 Psalm.

THe man is blest that God doth fear
and that his law doth love indeed,

- 2 His Seed on Earth God will uprear,
and bless such as from him appear.
3 His House with good he will fulfill,
his Righteousnes endure shall still.

- 4 Unto the Righteous doth arise
in trouble joy, in darkness light ;
Compassion is in his Eyes,
and mercy always in his sight.
5 Yea, pitty moveth such to lend,
he doth by Justice things exped.

- 6 And surely such shall never fail,
for in remembrance had is he,
7 No tydings ill can make him quail,
who in the Lord sure hope doth see.
8 His faith is firm, his fear is past,
for he shal see his foes down cast.

- 9 He did well for the poor provide,
his Righteousnes shall still remain,
And his estate with praise abide,
though that the wicked man disdain :
10 Yea, gnash his teeth therat shall he,
and so consume his state to see.

The 113 Psalm.

- YE Children which do serve the Lord,
Praise ye his name with one accord.
2 Yea, blessed be always his name.
3 Who from the rising of the Sun,
Till it return where it begun,
is to be praised with great fame.

- 4 The Lord all people doth surmount,
As for his Glory we may count,
above the Heavens high to be.
5 With God the Lord who may compare ?
Whose dwellings in the Heavens are,
of such great power and force is he.
6 He doth abase himself, we know,
Things to behold, both here below,
and also in Heaven above.
7 The needy out of dust to draw,
And eke the poor which help none saw,
his only mercy did him move.
8 And so him set in high degree,
With Princes of great Dignity,
that rule his people with great fame.

- 9 The barren he doth make to bear,
And with great joy her fruit to rear,
therefore praise ye his holy name.

The 120 Psalm.

- IN trouble and in thrall,
unto the Lord I call,
And he doth me me comfort,
2 Deliver me I say,
From lying Lips alaway,
and tongues of false report:

- 3 What vantage or what thing,
Geeſt thou thus for to fling,
thou false and flattering lyer ?
4 Thy tongue doth hurt, I ween,
No leſs then arrow keen,
or hot consuming fire.

- 5 Alas ! too long I slack,
Within theſe tents ſo black,
which Kedars are by name ?
By whom the flock elect,
And all of Isaac's ſect,
are put to open shame.

- 6 With them that peace did hate,
I came a peace to make,
and ſet a quiet life.
But when my tale was told,
Caufeles I was controſl'd,
by them that loved strife.

The 126 Psalm.

- WHEN as the Lord
again his Sion had forth brought
From bondage great,
and also fervitude extrem,
His work was ſuch
as did ſurmount mans heart and thought,
So that we were
much like to them that use to dream.
2 Our mouthes were
with laughter filled then,
And eke our tongues
did ſhew us joyful men,

- The Heathen f lk
were forced then for to confiſc,

Now

The Practice to the

How that the Lord
for them also great things had done.
3 But much more we,
and therefore can conseil no less;
Wherefore to joy,
we have good cause as we begun.
4 O Lord, go forth,
thou canst our bondage end,
As to deserts
the flowing Kivers send.

5 Full true it is,
that they which sow in tears, indeed,
A time will come,
when they shall reap in mirth and joy.
6 They went and wept,
in bearing of their precious seed,
For that their Foes
full oftentimes did them annoy.
But their return
with joy they sure shall see,
Their shieves home bring,
and not empaired be.

The 148 Psalm.

Give laud unto the Lord,
From Heaven that is so high,
Braise him in deed and word,
Above the Starry Sky.

2 And also ye,
His Angels all,
Armies Royal,
Braise him with glee.

3 Praise him both Moon and Sun,
Which are both clear and bright,
The same of you be done,
Ye glistening Stars of Light.

4 And eke no lefs
Ye Heavens fair;
And Clouds of th' ayre,
Mis laud express.

5 For at his word they were
All formed as you see,
At his voice did appear,
All things in their degree:
6 Which he set a t,
To them he made.
A law and rade,
For aye to last.

The School-Master to his Schollar.

*My Child and Schollar take good heed
unto the words that here are set,
And see thou do accordingly,
or else be sure thou shalt be beat.*

*Firſt, I command thee, God to ſerve,
then to thy Parents duty yield,
Unto all Men be Courteous,
and mannerly in town and field.*

*Your Cloaths unbuttoned do not uſe,
let not your H̄eſt ungartered be,
Have Handkerchief in readineſſ,
wash Hands and Face, or ſee not me:*

*Lſe not your Books, Ink-horn, or Pens,
nor Girdle, Garters, Hat, or Band,
Let Shooes be ty'd, pin Shirt-band close,
keep well your hands at any hand.*

*If broken Hor'd or Shoo'd you go,
or Slovenly in your Array,
Without a Girdle, or Untrift,
then you and I muſt have a fray.*

*If that thou cry or talk aloud,
or Books do rend, or ſtrike with Knife,
Or Laugh, or Play, Unlawfully,
then you and I muſt be at ſtrife.*

*If that you Curse, Mifcall, or Swear,
if that you Pick, Fitch, Steal, or Lye,
If you forget a Schollars part,
then muſt you ſure your Points untye:*

*If that to School you do not go,
when time doth call you to the ſame,
Or if you Diter in the Streets,
when we do meet then looke for blame.*

*Wherefore my Chi'd, behave thy ſelf
ſo decently in all affayſ,
That thou mayſt purchase Parents love,
and eke obtain thy Maſter's praise.*

The



The first Part of Arithmetick, called Numeration.

ALL Numbers are made by the diverse placing of these Nine Figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 8, 9, and this Circle (o) called a Cypher. Now look how many of them stand together, in so many several places they must needs stand. But mark that thou call that which is next to thy right hand, the first place, and so go on (as it were) backward, calling the next to him towards the left-hand, the second place; the next the third place, and so forth as far as thou wilt. Secondly, the further any Figure standeth from the first place, the greater he is; every following place being greater by ten times then that next before : as (5) in the first place, is but five, in the second place ten times five, that is, five times ten, which is fifty ; in the third place, five hundred ; in the fourth place, five thousand ; in the fifth place, fifty thousand ; and so thou mayest proceed. As for Example, the number thus placed, 1682, being this present Year from the Birth of Christ, is, One thousand, six hundred, eighty two : 5701, being this present Year from the Creation, (though otherwise commonly taken) is five thousand seven hundred and one. But my Book growing greater then I purposed, pardon me (I pray thee) though I break off this matter sooner then peradventure (thou mayest think) I promised.

Directions for the Ignorant.

For the better understanding this brief *Chronology* following, I thought good to advertise thee thus much: Thou must first be perfect in the Numbers above, so far as concerneth the fourth place; then mark how I have divided the years of the World in parts, called *five Periods*, which I for plainness sake stick not to call *Chapters*: therefore I begin in my account five times, best answering (as I think) thy demands, when such a one lived, or such a thing done. For thou com-
monly movest thy Question one of these 5 ways; either how long was it
H 2 after

The Practice to the

after the Creation? or how long after the Flood? How long after the departure out of Egypt, and the Law given? How long before Christ? or how long after Christ, as thou thinkest, is nearest one of those times. If then thou findest the name as thou seekest, and the year set by it, look upward from thence to the beginning of the Chapter, and thou shalt see how long that thing thou seekest was from the time mentioned in the Title of that Chapter. Further, I have set down (as thou seest) in a divers Letter, according to the diversity of the matter. If thou seekest for any thing proper to the Bible, or Ecclesiastical History, seek in the Roman or Italick Letter; which thou usest to call the Latin Letter, and pass over those in the English Letter; for they concern not thy purpose. Again, if thou be a Grammer Scholar, or other, that would find something only concerning any profane Author, seek only in the English Letter, passing over the others. And because I desire brevity, I have omitted the Kings of Israel, Egypt, Assyria, and the Prophets which wrote not; whose turns thou mayst easily find, by conference with the Judges and the Kings of Judah. And note that (y) alone, standing by any number, signifieth year.) Finally, my first purpose in making it, was for thy sake that learnest Reading; therefore read them so often till thou canst run them over as fast as any other English.

C. H A P. I.

*After the Creation, God having made the World, and
Created ADAM and EVE; their Posterity was Born
in the Year after, as followeth.*

Year
130 Seth.
253 Enoch.
325 Kenan.
395 Mahalaleel.
506 Jared.
622 Enoch.
686 Methuselah.

Year
874 Lamech.
1066 Noah.
1556 Shem.
1558 Japhet.
1656 The Universal Flood, after which followeth the Generation of Shem.

CHAP.

C H A P. II.

After the Flood.

- Year
 2 Arphaxad.
 37 Selah.
 67 Eber.
 101 Peleg.
 The Tower of *Babel* built.
 Reu.
 263 Serug.
 192 Nahor.
 222 Terah.
 262 Haran.
 352 Abraham.
 416 Ishmael.
 452 S dom dest. by d.
 452 Isaac.
 512 Jacob.
 587 Reuben.
 588 Simeon.
 589 Levi.
 599 Judah.
 600 Dan.
 601 Napthali.
 Asher.
 602 M'sachar.
 Gad.
 Zebulun.
 604 Joseph.
 609 Benjamin.
 These twelve were the Sons of Jacob, called the twelve Patriarchs; of whom came the twelve Tribes of *Israel*.
 Minerva.
 699 Pharez.
 642 Hezron.
 643 *The b* went into *Egypt*, where

Year.

- they were 215 years
 Hercules Ulyb.
 Aram.
 Prometheus.
 Atlas.
 Aminadab.
 778 Aaron.
 783 Moses.
 Job.
 Naasson.
 Salmon
 858 Moses delivered the Children of *Israel* out of *Egypt*; then was the Law given.

C H A P. III.

After the Law given.

- Phaeton burnt.*
 40 Joshua brought the people out of the Wilderness into the Land of *Canaan*, & reigned 18 years.
 41 Jubilee began.
 58 Othniel judged *Israel* 40 years, whereof *Cusham* the Aramite oppressed them 18 y.
Rhadomanthus.
 80 Boaz of *Rabbah*.
 90 Ehud and Shamgar judged 18 y. whereof *Eglon* the Moabite oppressed them 80 y.
Troas ruled in *Dardania*, and called it *Trop*.
 Pegasus.
 Orpheus.
 178 Deborah and Barak judged 40 y. whereof *Jabin* and *Sisera* oppressed 20 y.

The Practice to the

Year

198 *Obed* born of *Ruth*.
 218 *Gideon* judged 40 y. whereof
 the *Midianites* oppressed seven
 years.

Theseus.

258 *Abimelech* 3 years.
 261 *Tola* 23 y.
 284 *Jair* judged 22 y. whereof the
Ammonites and *Pheistines* op-
 pressed 12 y.

*Amazones battel against The-
 bes.*311 *Ibsan* judged 7 y.318 *Elon* 10 y.*Crop destroyed.*329 *Aldan* the *Pirathonite* 8 y.

336 *Sampson* 20 y. In the time of
 these six judged the *Pheistines*
 oppressed.

350 *Jesse* Father of *David*, by
Obed.356 *Eli* the priest 40 y.397 *Samuel* and *Saul* 40 y.432 *Brytus* came into Eng-
 land, if the story be true.447 *David* reigned 40 y.*Nathan*, *Asaph*, *Heman*, and *Ie-
 datha*, Prophets.

477 *Solomon* reigned 40 years, and
 481, in his fourth year, built
 the Temple before the Birth of
 Christ, about 926 y.

C H A P. IV.

Before Christ.

639 Temple built.

900 *Period.*

Year

896 *Rehoboam* reigned over *Ind. b.*,
 17 years.882 *Abijam* 3 y.878 *Asa* 41 y.838 *Jehosaphat* 25 y.813 *Jehoram* 8 y.805 *Ahaziah* 1 y.804 *Athalia* 6 y.798 *Joash* 34 y.758 *Amasia* 29 y.*Ion. h Prophesieth:*

743 *Rome* built by *Romulus*
 upon four *Hills*, which are
Palatinus, *Capitolinus*, *Es-
 quilimus*, *Adventinus*: and
 after enlarged by *Serbius
 Tullus*, within the *Walls*,
 with other three *Hills*, *Coe-
 lius*, *Diminalis*, and *Quiri-
 nalis*.

729 Kingdom of *Julab* void 12
 years.725 *Sardanapalus*.718 *Ahaziah* 25 years.Kingdom of *Isr. el* void twenty
 two years.700 *Puma Pomphilus* the se-
 cond *Roman King*.615 *Lycurgus* the *Lacedemo-
 nian*.*Iael*, *Hesia*, *Amos*, and *Isaiah*,
 prophesied.*Tullus Hostilius* the third *Ro-
 man King.*677 *Jonathan* over *Judah* 55 y.*Micah* also prophesied.662 *Ahaz* 15 y.*Hezekiah* 29 y.628 *Sal.*

Year

628 *Sa'minasur* carried 10 Tribes
of Israel captive to Babel, from
whence they never returned :
and here the race of the Kings
of Israel ceased.

M'r dach Baladan began to bring
the Empire from *Ahor* to
Babel.

682 *Simonides*.

Aristoxenus.

Anchus Martius the fourth
Roman King.

Archilochus, *Alucas*, *Homer*,

Phalaris.

617 *Manasseh* 33 years.

Jeremiah Prophesieth.

610 *Sappho*, *Milo*, *Stesichorus*,
Epimenioes.

564 Nebuchadnezzar.

592 Amon 2 y.

560 Josia 31 y.

Zephaniah and *Habakkuk* Pro-
phesie.

426 *Jehojakim* 11 y.

Captivity, where Nebuchad-
nezzar carried captive *Daniel*,
and many others into Babylon,
began the third year of *Ieho-
jakim*.

Jeremiah continueth his Prophesie
in *Iudah*.

Daniel Prophesieth in Babel.

518 *Zedekiah* 11 y.

Ezekiel Prophesieth.

307 *Jerusalem* destroyed, and *Je-
remiah* with the remnant of *Ju-
dah* carried into *Egypt*, where
Jeremiah prophesieth.

Year

Ezekiel continueth his Prophesie
in Babel.

501 *Consuls* two years began
in *Rome*.

495 *Horatius Cocles*.

494 *Salathiel*.

493 *Dictators* in *Rome*.

487 *Tribunes* of the people be-
gan in *Rome*.

468 *Zerobbabel*.

466 *Ptythagorus*, *Pindarus*,
Democritus, *Cresus*, *Hera-
clitus*, *Escope*, *Solon*, *Thales*,
Seven Wise Men, *Pisistrat-*
tus.

456 *Darius* and *Cyrus* his Son
won *Babylon* from *Belsazar*,
began the Empire of the Persians,
and gave leave for the Jews
to return and build the Tem-
ple.

+54 Temple began to be built.
The History of *Ezra*.

Artachashsire, call'd of prophane
Writers *Chambases*, reigned
with *Cyrus* his Father.

The History of *Esther*.

Ab shueroish called *Darius Hy-
stratis*.

444 He devored *Kasthi*, married
Esther, hanged *Haman*, and ad-
vanced *Merdeca*.

431 *Tribuni Militum*.

425 *Darius* of *Persia*, called also
Artashaste, and of prophane
Writers, *Darius Longimanus*,
reigned 36 y.

H. gg. i,

Zachariah

Year

- Zachariah Prophesieth.
 423 *M. Iob* the last Prophet.
 424 *Nekemiah* his Story, who
 builded the Walls of Jerusa-
 lem.
 387 Battel Peloponesiack, 27
 years till the Lacedemoni-
 ans overcame Athengs.
 386 Rome taken by Gallus a
 Britain.
 366 Themistocles, Aristides,
 Aechilus, Sophocles, Peri-
 cles, Empedocles, Hippocra-
 tes, Parmenios, Aristar-
 chus, Euripides, Herodo-
 tus, Aristobulus, Socrates,
 Alcibiades, Diogenes, Pla-
 to, Xenophon, Agesilaus.
 363 Philip of Macedonia con-
 quered all Grecia, after the
 Chebanes had subdued the
 Lacedemonians.
 251 Marcus Curtius, Manli-
 us Corquatus.
 350 Arisboles, Demosthenes,
 Epicurus, Epaminondus,
 Theophrastus, Menander,
 Zenocrates.
 344 Wars with the Sam-
 nites at Rome continued
 49 years.
 332 Alexander the Great, conquer-
 ed Persia: he intreated the Jews
 honourably, and reigned 12
 years.
 Now was the Empire of the Gre-
 cians Great, which after the
 death of Alexander, was divided

Year

- into four Captains, whereof
 Syria and Egypt continued un-
 til the Empire of the Romans,
 and always vexed the Jews.
 Now beginneth the Story of the
 Maccabees.
 301 Two Decii in Rome.
 300 Xeno Author of the Sto-
 icks.
 Aratus, Demetrius, Phale-
 reus.
 288 Ptolemy Philadelphus caused
 seventy Interpreters to Tran-
 slate the LAW into Greek.
 283 Hetruria yielded to Rome
 wholly.
 272 Regulus, Polypius, Cle-
 anthes.
 267 War of Carthage and
 Rome 12 years.
 241 Battle Africam with Nu-
 midia.
 238 Jesus Sirach.
 236 Nebius Plautus.
 224 Antiochus Magnus.
 219 The second Battle of Car-
 thage, because that Hanni-
 bal had recovered Spain
 from Rome.
 131 The third Battle of Car-
 thage, which was in three
 years utterly destroyed by
 Scipio Junio.
 129 Pharisees, Saducees, and Ese-
 nees began their Sects.
 89 Civil War in Rome eight
 years, between Marius and
 Sylla, because Sylla being
 younger

Year

17 younger was chosen Captain into Asia, to the Battel Mithridatick.

17 Tiganes King of Armenia,

65 Cato Uicensis, Sabustius.

57 Cicero Consul.

57 Britain entered upon by Julius Cesar.

47 Julius Cesar Heigned Emperour 5 years.

44 Virgil, Horace, Livie, Ovid, Cornelius, Nepos.

42 Octavius Augustus Emperor 56.

34 Herod the Great made King of Juary, after whose death his four sons were confimed in his Kingdom, and called Tetrarchs, see Luke 3. 1.

Temple again sumptuously builded by Herod.

Christ born in the 24 year of Augustus: From which beginneth our usual account.

C H A P. V.

After the Birth of Christ.

16 Tiberius Emperour, after the Birth of Christ 16 years.

33 Christ Crucified.

33 Stephen Stoned to death.

42 Paul Converted.

42 Herod Agrippa President in Juary: + MORNING

Year

He Beheaded James.

42 Matthew wrote his Gospel.

44 James beheaded.

46 Mark Preached in Egypt.

49 Luke wrote.

50 Epistle to the Galatians written from Antioch.

53 Epistles to the Thessalonians, written from Athens.

54 Philip Martyred.

51 Epistle to the Corinthians from Ephesus.

51 To Timothy from Troas.

To Titus from Troas.

55 To Corinth from Philippi.

55 Peter's first Epistle.

56 Peter's second Epistle.

56 To the Romans from Corinth.

57 Claudius Nero Persecutor.

59 Epistles to the Philippians, Ephesians, Colossians, Philemon, from Rome.

61 Acts by Luke (now as is thought.)

63 James thrown down from a Pinnacle.

69 Epistle to Timothy.

69 Paul Martyred at Roma.

73 Jerusalem destroyed by Vespasian and Titus.

76 Ignatius Bishop of Antioch.

83 Domitian Emperour.

85 Nicolitan, Hereticks.

90 Cornelius, Tacitus, Sutorius, Aulus, Gellius, Plutarch, Quintilian, Juvenal, Appius, Hippocrates.

93 John Banished to Patmos, where (as it is tho ght) he wrote his

Year

his Gospel, and the Revelation.

67 John returned from Patmos to Ephesus.

1000 J. ha died.

114 Fliry writeth for the Christians

133 Galen.

170 Justinus died a Martyr.

180 Ireneus of Lyons.

187 England received the Gospel.

202 Clemens Alexandrinus.

210 Tertullian.

219 Origen.

Year

249 Cyprian.

289 Constantine Reigned in England.

307 Eusebius.

333 Athanasius.

347 Hilary.

347 Gregory Nazianzen.

371 Ambrose B. of Milan.

375 Hesychius.

400 Cyril of Alexandria.

409 Augustine.

414 Theodore.

500 Gabis Conquered Italy, then increased Barbarism and Papistry.

Directions for the Unskilful.

If thou hast not been acquainted with such a Table as this following, and desirest to make use of it, thou must get the Alphabet. viz. The Orders of the Letters as they stand, without Book, perfectly, to know where every Letter stands, as (*b*) near the beginning, (*m*) about the midst, (*n*) towards the end. Therefore if the word thou wouldest find begins with (*a*) look in the beginning of the Table, if with (*t*) look towards the end. Again, if the word begin with (*ba*) look in the beginning of the Letter (*b*), but with (*bu*) see toward the end of that Letter; and if thou observest the same for the third and fourth Letters, thou shalt find thy word presently. Secondly, Thou must know the Cause of the difference of the Letters: all written with the Roman, as in (abba) are words taken from the Latin, or other learned Language. Those with the Italic Letters, as (abandon) are French Words made English. Those with the English Letters are merely English, or from some other Vulgar Tongue; the Word joyning unto it is ever English, and is the Interpreter of it in a more familiar English Word. But those that have no Word expounding them, are set down to let thee see their true Writing, wherein I thought thou mightest otherwise err. And, know further, that all the Words that have in them (*y*) or (*p*) together, or begin with (*ch*) or (*sh*) is never pronounced.

pronounced, or end with (*isn*) are al' Greek words, as *Hypocrites*, *Philosophy*, *Christ*, *Baptism*. But where I say they are *Greek*, I mean with some difference of Terminacion, for they were brought from *Greece* to us, through *Rome*, where they were newly stamp'd, and when they came to us, we coyned them after our fashion: as Christ is in Latine *Cb iſus*, in Greek *Christos*; so *Bap·ſn* in Latine *Baptismus*, in Greek *Baptimos*. The like must be observed for the Latine words, as those that we have ending in (*ion*) the Latin hath them in (*io*) *c ea ion*, *remission* in Latine, *c e r io*, *remissio*. But touching the French, we have some of them with difference, and some without; and thus thou shalt discern them: those with difference are maked with this (*) as (*a. accomplish*) in French (*accomplic*), and therefore you shall find it by this mark (*); the other have none. Sometimes I refer thee from one word to another; as thus, In that word *Brigandine*, see *Barque*, then those two be of a signification, and so thou shalt learn variety of Words.

When a Word hath two singifications, if one be well known, I omit that, as to bark as a Dog, is well known, but a *Barque*, that is a little Ship, is not so familiar, therefore I put down that; if I should put down all derivations, it would be over-long: Therefore I hope the diligent Scholar will learn by practice soon from the Primitive or Original. I have therefore set down some few of the hardest, yet some Rules for them thou shalt find in the end; there are many more from *Latin* and *French*, but being well known, I omit them.

A Bndin cast awap
abba Father
abbelle abba else, Mistris of a
Nummery
abreviate short
abridge, see abreviate
abute lpe unto
abecedary the Order of the Let-
ters, or he that useth them
abbet maintain
abominable
abhor
abject base

abj ure renounce
abolish make void
abricot * h. of fruit
aboard
abrogate, see abolish
absolve pardon
absolve perfect
absolution forgivensh
abstinence refraining
abstract, see abreviate
absurd foolish
accent tune
accept take liking

The Practice to the

access free coming to	affirmitive abouching
accessary partaker	affiance trust
accident besall	affianced betrothed
acommodate fit to	agent doer
accomplish * finish	aggravate make grievous
account * to reckon	agility nimblenes
accord * agreement	agonie heavy passion
accurate cunning	alacrity cheerfulness
accrew * grown	alarm sound to the Battell
ascertain * make sure	alien stranger
achieve, see accomplish	alienation estranging
acorn	alight
active nimble	aledge * bring proof
actual in act	alliance kindred or league
acute witty	allusion pointing to
add & given to	alude to point to
adieu farewell	aliment nourishment
address prepare, direct	alms
adjacent lying to	almighty
adjourn defer	alphabet order of Letters
adjure make to swear	alteration debate
administer govern or serve	allegory similitude
admire marvel at	allegiance obedience
admiral chief by sea	altitude height
admission receiving	allegation alledging
adopt take for his Child	ambassador messenger
adore worship	ambiguous doubtful
adorn beautifie	ambition desire to honour
adverse contrary	ambushent privy train
advertise give knowledge	amorous full of love
adulation flattery	amplifie enlarge
adulterate counterfeit	anatomy gr. cutting up
advocate atturnep	anathema accursed
advowson patronage	andiron
adulsion burning	anguish grief
affable ready and courteous in	anchor
speech	animate encourage
affect earnestly desire	annually yearly
affinity kin by marriage	animadversion noting

anti-

antichrist against Christ	architect chief builder
antedated fore-dated	argent silver
anticipation preventing	argue to reason
angle corner	arithmetick gr. art of number-
antickly disguised	ing
annihilate make void	ark ship
ancestor fore-fathers	armoury house of armour
annullity, see annihilate	arraign
aphorism general rule	arrive * come to land
apostate back-slader	arrearages * debt unpaid
apostacy falling away	artificer handicrafts-men
amen so be it	artificial work man-like
apostle gr. see ambassador	articulate joyned
apology gr. defence	ascend go up
apocalyps gr. Revelation	ascertain * assure
alpha gr. the first Greek Letter	assent agreement
apothecary	ascent a going up
apochnrypha not of authorty	ascribe give to
apparent in sight	a-kewl asquint
apeach accuse	aspect looking up
appeal to seek to a higher Judge	aspire climb up
appertain to belong	asperate rough
appurtenant { belonging	aspiration breathing
appurtenance	assay * probe
appetite desire to eat	assail set upon
application applying to	assayl; see assail
appose ask question	assertion affirming
apposition apposing	assiduity continuance
approbation allowing	asservation earnest affirming
approve allow	assign appoint
approach come nigh	assignation appointing
appropriate make his own	assizes
apt fit	assistance help
arbiter { Umpire	associate company
arbitrator { Umpire	astrictive { binding
arbitriment Judgement	astringent { binding
arch gr. chief	astronomy gr. { knowledge of the
arch-angel gr. chief Angel	Stars
arch-bishop chief Bishop	atheist

atheist without God	benevolence good will
atheism the opinion of the A- theist	benign favourable
atach seize upon	benignity bounþy
attain * convia of crime	be'est deprived
attaindr * a conviction	besiege
att m t * set upon	biere
attentive heedþ	bishop overseer
attribute give to	blank to make white
avarice covetousness	blaspheme gr. speaking ill of
audacious bold	God
audience hearing	blood
auditor Hearer, or Officer of accounts	bear
audible easie to be heard	beast
avr avouch	boat
augment to increase	bough
avouch affirm with earnestness	bought
authentical gr. of authoþy	bonnet cap
autumn tye harvest	bracelets
axiome certain principles.	bracer
Balance a pair of Scales	bief
bayliff	brigandine coat of defence
bankrupt bankrout	brigandine, see barque
banquet	brandish * to make a Sword
bapt st a Baptizer	bright
baptism	breath
bar'aria a rude person	brothel keeper of a house of
barbarism barbarousness	Bawdry
barq e* a small Ship	bruise
barreter a contentious person	bruut
barrester allowed to give coun- sel	baggery conjunction with one of
barter to bargain	the same
battery beating	burgess a head man of a town
balm	build.
beatitude blessedness	Calidity craftiness
beguile deceive	capacity fit to take or receive
beneficial profitable	cancel to undo
	canon gr. Law
	canonize make a Saint
	capital deadly, or great
	capi-

capital State-house	cherubim order of Angels
capitulate	chirography gr. hand-writing
captious ratching	christ anointed
captive prisoner	chirurgion gr.
captivate make subject	choler gr. a humour causing an-
carbuncle k. disease or stone	ger
carnality fleshliness	chronicle gr. history
casualty chance	chronographer gr. history writer
castigation chastisement	chronology gr. history of times
catalogue gr. head-roll	church faithful people
cathedral gr. Church, chief in the	chrystal gr. glas
Dioceſe	cyder drinke made of apples
catholique universal	cinamou
cauldron	circle
caution warning	circuit
celebrate make famous	citron
celestial heavenly	city
celerity swiftness	citizen
censure correction	circumcise to cut about the pri-
censor corrector	pp skin
centurion Captain	circumference round circuit
cease	circumlocution circumference of
cement	speech
center middest	circumvent prevent
ceremony	civit
certain	civil
certifie	clamorous ready to speak ill
ceruse White Lead	clemency gentleness
cistern	client he that is defended
character the fashion of a Letter	cockatrice k. of beasts
chaunt * sing	collect gather
champaign plain field	colleague companion
chambering lightness	collation recital
charter or writing	coadjutor helper
chamberlain	cogitation thought
chariot	collusion deceit
chancery	column one side of a page divi-
chivalry knighthood	ded
chief	comedy gr. stage-play

com-

commencement a beginning	confiscate forfeiture of goods
comet gr. blazing Star	conflict battel
commentary expositio[n]	confound overthow
commodious profitable	congeal harden
commotion rebellion	congestion a heaping up
communicate made partaker	congregate gather together
communion fellowship	congruity, see concord
compact joyn together	conjunction joining together
compendious shor[t]	conjecture guess
competitor he that standeth with me for an office	consent ^Y agreement
compile gather and make	consent ^I harmonie
completion	consequence following
complices colleagues	consecrate to make holyp
compose make	consequent following
composition agreement	conserve keep
comprehend contain	consist stand
comprise, see comprehend	consolation comfort
concoct to digest meat	consistory a place of civil judg- ment
concord agree	consort, see consent
concordance agreement	conspire agree for ill
competent convenient	construe expound
compromit to malte agree	consul take counsel
concavity hollownes	contagious that corrupteth
compulsion force	contemplation meditation
conceal	continence modest abstaining
conception conceiving in the womb	contract make shor[t]
concupiscence desire	contradiction
coacur agree together	contribute bestow
condescend agree unto	contrite sorrowful
condign worthyp	contrition sorrow
conduct guiding	convert turn
confession compounding	convict probed guilty
confederate, see compact	convert bring before
confer talk together	converse company with
conference communication	convocation calling together
confidence trust	convulsion
confirm establish	copartner fellow
	copious plentiful

corps

corps dead body	defect want
corporal bodily	deflower to dishonour
corrosive fretting	desraud deceive
correspondent answerable	deformed ill shapen
corrigeable easily corrected	define shew what it is
corrobate strengthen	degenerate be unlike his An-
covert hiding place	cestors
costive bound in body	dehort move from
cosmography gr. description of	deity Godhead
the world	deifie make like God
counterpoise make level	delection delight
countermard command contra-	delicate dainty
ry	delude deceive
compunction pricking	deluge great flood
coffin a basket, or corp-chest	delusion mockery
creed the belief	demonstrate shew plainly
credence belief	denizon free man
credulcus easie to believe	denounce declare a sentence a-
crimious faulty	gainst
crucifie fasten to a cross	depend hang upon
crocodile k. of beastis	deportation carrying away
culpable blame-worthyp	depose put from
cubit a foot and half	deprise, see oppose
cup-hoord	depute appoint
cursality turning fast over	deride mock
cymbal an instrument	derive fetch from
clyster a glyster	derivation take from another
cypres.	derogate, see detract
Deacon gr. provider for the poor	describe set forth
debility weakness	descend go down
deaf that cannot hear	desart wilderness
damage losg	desist leave off
decent comely	detest hate greatly
decline fall away	detrect bewray
decision cutting away	detract take from
decorum comeliness	detriment loss
decypher describe	de ride thrust from
dedicating a devoting	devote given unto
deduct taking out	dexterity aptness

K

diabo-

diabolical debilitie	distinguish put difference
diadem crown	dise
diet manner of food	disable make unable
dialogue gr. coference	disability unableness
defame	disanul make void
desamation a slandering	disputable questionable, or doubtful
difficult hard	define
diocess gr. iurisdiction	discomfit put to flight
diocesan that hath jurisdiction	discomfiture a putting to flight
digest bring in order, see concoct	discipher lay open
dignity worthiness	digelition bringing into order
digress turn from	digression going from the matter
dilate enlarge	difficulty hardness
direct guide	dimension measuring
diminution lessening	direction ordering
disburse * lay out money	disimulation dissembling
descend, see descend	discourse
disciple scholar	dismember part one piece from another
discipline instruction	disposition natural inclination
dissent disagree	or setting in order
discern see	discipation scattering
disclose discover	dissolution breaking
discord disagreement	distillation distilling, or dropping down
discus examine, or dissolve	distinct differing
disjoyn unjoyn	distinction making a difference
disfranchise take away freedom	divulge make common
dismiss let pass	dispol take away by violence
disloyal disobedient	disp'ay spread abroad
disparagement inequality of birth	distracted troubled in mind
dispense set free	distribution division
disperse send abroad	disturb disquiet
dispeople to unpeople a place	diswade, see dehort
discent from our ancestoz	ditty the matter of a song
dissimilitude unlikeness	divert turn from
dissolve unloose	divine heavenly
dissolute careless	
dissonant disagreeing	

divinity	heavenly doctrine	enchant * bewitch
diurnity	dayness	enfranchise make free
doctrine	learning	enflame burn
dolour	grief	engrave press upon
dolorous	grievous	esign flag of war
decility	casuall to be taught	enormous out of square
dolphine	k. of fish	enter Lay in the earth
domestical	at home	enterlace put between
dominion	{ rule.	environ compass about
domiration		epha k. of measure
Eclipse	gr. failing	epitaph gr. the writing on a
ecclesiastical	belonging to the	Comb
Church		epitomy gr. the brief of a book
edict	commandment	epitomize gr. to make an epit-
edifie	building	tomp
education	bringing up	epistle gr. a letter sent
edition	putting forth	episcopal bishop like
effeſt	a thing to be done	epicure given to pleasure
effeſtual	forſome	epilogue conclusion
effeminate	womanish	equinoctial when the days and
efficacy	foxe	nights are equal
effusion	pouring forth	erect set up
egreſs	forth-going	erroneous full of errore
election	choice	escheit forfeite
elect	chōsen	elſeſſe ſubſtance
elegance	fine ſpeech	estimate esteem
elephant	k. of beast	eternal everlaſting
emboſs	k. of diſcſe	evangelist hinger of good thy-
elevate	lift up	ding
embleme	gr. picture	evict overcome
emmet	pismire	eunuch gr. gelded; or great of
empire	government	ficer
encroach		evocation calling forth
ennaration	declaration	exasperate whet on
e-counter	ſet againſt	exact perſea, or require with
endue	move	extremity
ennance	make greater	exaggerate heape up
enimity	{ hatred	exaltation advancing
enimity		except

excusion running out	festival feast-day
exceed	festivity mirth
excel	female } the she
exchequer office at receipt	feminine }
exclaim cry out	fertile fruitful
execrable cursed	fervent hot
execute perform	fever ague
excrement dung	figurative by signs
exempt free	finally lastly
exemplifie enlarge	firmament sky
exhibit put up	flaggon great wine-pot
exile banish	flexibly easily bent
exorcist gr. conjurer	flegm one of the humours
expedient fit	flux disease of scouring
expel put out	fornication uncleanness be-
expend lay out	tween single persons
expedition haste	fortification strengthening
expect look for	fountain head-spring
expire end	fortitude valiancess
explicate declare	fragments relisks
exploit enterprize	fragility britleness
expulsion driving out	fragrant sweet smelling
exquisite perfect	fraternity brotherhood
extend spread forth	fraudulent deceitful
extenuate lessen	frequent often
extol advance	frivulous vain
extort writing out	frontlet h. of head attire
extract draw out	fructife make fruitful
extemporal } sudden.	frustrate make void
extemporary } sudden.	frugal thriftp
Fabulous feigned	fugitive runnagate
false deed	function calling
faction division	funeral burial
factious that maketh division	furbrusher dresser
Feeble easwes.	furious raging
falconer	future time to come
fallacite deceite	Garboyl hurly-burly
fantasie	garner corn-chamber
seal by destiny	gem precious stone

genti-

gentility	gentry	hostage pledge
generosity		host army
gentile heathen		hostility hatred
generation off-spring		humane gentle
gender		humidity moisture
genealogy generation		hymn gr. song
genitor father		hypocrite dissembler
geometry gr. art of measuring		hyssope.
gesture		Ideot gr. unlearned
ginger		idolatry gr. false worship
gourd k. plant		jealous
gorget		Jesus Saviour
gorgeous		igromony reproach
gospel glad tidings		illigitimate unlawfully born
gradation by steps		illusion mockery
graduate that hath taken de-		imbecility weakness
gratifice to pleasure	(grees)	imbarque
gratis freely		immediate next to
guardian * keeper		imitation following
gulph deep pool		immoderate without measure
gyves fettters.		immortal everlasting
Hability	abilitie	impeach accuse
or		immunity freedom
ability		impediment lett
habitable able to dwell in		imperial belonging to the
habit apparel	(pare-	Church
harbinger sent before to pre-		imperfection unperfectnesse
harmony gr. musick		impenitent unrepentant
halle'ujah praise to the Lord		impiety ungodliness
heralds kirgs messengers		impose lay upon
haughty lofty		imprison printing
hebrew from heber's stock		impudent shameless
heathen see gentile		impugn disprove
helmet head-piece		impute
heretick	{ that holds heresie	impunity without punishment
heretical		impropriation making proper
homage worship		immanity beastly cruelty
hosanna save I pray		importune to be earnest with
horror amazement		imperious desirous to rule
		incessantly

incessantly earnestly	insinuate creep in
inquisition searching	inspire breathe into
incense it. of offering	insolent proud
incense to stir up	instigation provoking
incident happening	institute appoint
inchant bewitch	intercept prevent
inclination moving	intercession going between, or
incline lean unto	making intreaty
incumber trouble	interchange exchange
incommodious hurtful	intercourse mutual access
incompatible unsufferable	interest profitable
incongruity without agreement	interlire w ^t zite between
incontinent presently, or un-	intermeddie deal with
incur run into	intermingle mingle with
indemnity without loss	intermission a ceasing
indignity unworthy iness	interpreter expounder
indignation hatred	interrogation a question ask-
induce move	interrupt break off
induction bring in	intricate inwrapped
indurate harden	introduction ex ^r ance
infamous ill reported	intrude to thrust in violently
infection corrupting	invicible not to be won
infer bring in	irruption breaking in
infernal belonging to Hell	irrevocab ^e not to be recalled
infirmity weakness	irreprehensible without repro ^f
infamation inflaming	israelite of Israel
infinitie without number	judicial belonging to judgment
influence a flowing in	jubile year of joy
inform give notice	juror sworn man
ingrave carve	juice
ingredience entrance	justify approve.
inhabit dwelling	Lapidary skilful in stones
inhibit forbid	largess liberality
inhibition forbidding	lascivious wanton
injunction commanding	laud praise
injurious wrongfull, or hurtful	laurel bay-tree
innovate make new	laxative loose
innovation making new	leg. cygist by will, or ambassage
inordinate out of order	legion host

legate

legate ambassage	mediocrity measure
legerdemain light-handed	medicine
leprosie k. of disease	mercement
libertire loose in religion	mediator advocate
lethargy k. of dzyotic disease	mercer
licentious taking of liberty	mercy
lieutenant deputy	meditate muse
limitation appointment	monstrous desuled
literature learning	melancholly gr. humour of so-
lingel shoo-makers thread	litariness
linguist skilful in tongues	melodious sweet soundirg
litigious quarrelous	meritorious that deserveth
lore law	methed gr. orde
lottery * casting of lots	metaphor gr. similitude
lyal obedient	ministratio ministering
junatick wantyng of wits.	militant warring
Magician ussing witchcraft	minority under age
magistrate governour	monastery colledge of Monks
magnanimitie of a great mind	miraculous marvellous
magnificence sumptuousness	mirrour * a looking glas
malady disease	mitigate assw. ge
malicious	mixtion mingling
male-contented discontented	mixture idem
malign hating	mobi ity moving
mannacles fetters	modest sober
marger	moderate temperate
maranatha accursed	modern of our times
manumis set free	moiety half
march go in array	moment weight, or sudden
mart fair	momentary ludden
martial warlike	monarch gr. one rusing all,
marshes boderes	more argue
margent edge of a book	monument antiquity
marrow	moral ty civil behavour
martyr gr. witness	mortal that endeth
matron ancient woman	mortuary due for the dead
matrice womb	motive cause moving
mature ripe	merci
mechanical gr. handcraft	muntain great hill

muni-

munition defence
 mutable changeable
 must. ch. o's upper lips hair
 malmsey
 muse goodness of learning
 mutation change
 myrrhe t. of sweet gum
 mystical that hath a mystery
 in it.
 mystery hidden secret.
 Native born
 narration declaration
 near
 necessity
 navigation sailing
 negromancy gr. black art
 nerve sinew
 negligence
 neuter of neither side
 nicolitan gr. an heritick from
 nicholas
 nephew
 nonage underage
 non-suit not-following
 novice
 notifie give knowledge
 numeration numbering
 nutriment nourishment.
Cobysace obedience
 oblation offering
 oblique crooked
 oblivious forgetful
 obstinate cowardly
 obscure darkness
 obstruction stopping
 obtuse dull
 occidental belonging to the
 West
 odious hateful

odour sinell
 odoriferous sweet smelling
 officious dutiful
 olivet place of olives
 omnipotent almighty
 operation working
 opportunity fitnes
 oppose set against
 opprobrious reproachful
 ordure dung
 original beginning
 oracle a speech from God
 ordination ordaining
 orphan without parents
 orthography gr. t. ue writing
 ostentation boasting
 overplus more then needeth.
 Pacific quiet
 pamphlet small treatise
 pantole a slipper
 paradise a place of pleasure
 paraphrase gr. exposition
 parancur amorous lady
 parable similitude
 parcel
 parget
 partial
 partition division
 passion suffering
 passover one of the jews feasts
 pathetical gr. vehement
 patriarch chies father
 patrimony fathers gift
 patronage defence
 patronize defend
 pavillion tent
 paucity fewness
 pavement
 peccavi I have offended
 parti-

peculiar proper	planet, gr. Wandring star
pensive sorrowful	plausible pleasing
penticost gr. Whitson tide	plenitude fullness
pensive	plume feather
peregrination journeying in a strange land	plurallity more than one
peremptory resolute	policy
perfect	poitrel ornament for a Hoste
period end	breast
perilous dangerous	poet, gr. a Verse-maker
permit suffer	poetrelis, a woman Poet
permutable changeable	polish deck
perpetuity a continuance	pollute defile
perplexity trouble, grief	pomegranate, fr. of Fruit
perfecute	ponderous weighty
persist } continue	populous full of people
persevere } continue	postscript written after
perspicuous evident	protract defer
participate partake	popular pleasing the people
pervert overthrow	preamble fore-speech
peruke hair laid sooth	precept command
perverse froward	predecessor before departed
pedegree a stock	predestinate appoint before
petition prayer	precicus
phantasie imagination	precinct compass
pheasant	predominant ruling
pharise one of that sect	preface, see preamble
physiognomy knowledge by the visage	prejudice hurt
physick	prejudiced fore-stalled
phrase gr. form of speech	preminure forfeiture of goods
phrensic gr. madnes	preparative preparation
philosophy gr. Study of wisdom	preposterous disordered
pigeon	prerogative privilege
pirate sea-robbier	presbyteri, gr. Eldership
piety godliness	prescript degree
pillage spoyl in war	prescription limitation
pilot * Master-guider of a ship	prest ready
plaintiff the Complainant	primitive first
	priority first in place
	pristine old

L

pro-

The Practice to the

probation allowance	pursuit following
prodigious monstrous	puissant powerful
proceed go on	putrefie corrupt.
profound deep	Quadrangle four-cornered
prophane ungodly	q adrant four-squared
prognosticate fore-tell	queach thick heap
progeny off-spring	quintessence the chief vertue
prohibit forbid	quotidian daily.
prologue, see preface	Rapacity
prolix tedious	rapine violent catching
prompt ready	ratifie establish
promulgation, see publication	real unfeigned
propitiatoy sacrifice to pacify	receipt
propose propound	reconcile bring into favour
propriety property	recoil go back
prorogue put off	recreate refresh
prostitute set open for uncleanness	redeem buy again
prophesie fore-tell or expound	redemption, buying again
prophet, gr. he that prophesieth	refection, refreshing
prospect a sight afar off	reflection casting back
prowess valiantness	refer put over
prose the writing that is not verse	refuge succour
proselite, gr. stranger converted	regenerate born again
prostrate fall down	regiment government
protect defend	register Calender
provocation provoking	reject cast away
provident fore-seeing	rejoyneder
prudence wisdom	reiterate repeat
psalm heavenly Song	relate report
psalmograph Σ Writer of	relation reporting
psalmist Σ Psalms	relapse backsliding
psalter book of psalms	relaxation refreshing
publis set abroad	relinquish forlake
publick open	remit forgive
publican Toll-gatherer	remis loose
publication publishing	remorse prick of Conscience
purgatory place of purging	remove renew

renounce

renounce * forslake	saturity fulness
repast food	avage wild
repel put back	sauce
repeal call back	scalppate
repose put trust in	sacrifice launch a boze
repress put down	scepter sign of rule
repulse putting back	schism breach
repugnancy contrariety	schismatick that moveth a schism
repugnant contrary	scripture witing
repute account	scruple doubt
relign give over	scrupulous full of doubts
restauration restorung	courges
resume take again	scurrillity saucy scoffing
revoke call back	seclude shut out
rhetorick art of Eloquence	sectary see schismatick
rhetorician, gr. skilful in rhetorick	secondary the second
rheum, gr.	seduce deceive
rogue	sedulity diligence
ruinous ready to fall	seigniory Lordship
rudiment first instruction	seminary a Nursey
rupture breach	senator Alderman
rustical clownish,	sensible easly felt
Sabbath rest	sense
sacrilege Church-robbing	sensual british
sacrament holy sign or oath	sepulchre grave
sacrifice	sequel following
sadduce, h. Sectary	sequester to move from, or displace
safegard safe keeping	service
saint holy one	serjeant
sanctification holiness	servitude bondage
salubrity wholesomeness	servile slavish
sanctity <i>H</i> Holiness	severity sharpness
sanctimony <i>H</i> Holiness	fect kind
sanctuary holy place	significant plainly signifing
sandals, gr. Slipperz	simplicity plainness
sapience wisdom	sinister unhappy
satietyp fulness	situation placung
satyre nipping verse	L 2 Laughter

The Practice to the

Naughter	summarily briesly
Life	superficies upper-side
lice	superfluous needless
soam mount high	superscription writing above
fociable fellow-like	supplant overshrow
solace	suj port bear up
solution unloosing	supposition supposing
society fellowship	suppress
solicet move	superior higher
summary briesf	supremacy overcharge
Sophister caviller	furcharge overcharge
sorcery	furmount exceed
soveraign chick	furcingle
spacious large	suspence
specifio signifie	surplus, see overplus
special	survive over-live
spicerie	synagogue place of assembly
spleen, gr. milt	sycophant tale-bearer
sporgeous like a spongē	synod general assembly.
spruce	Tabernacle tent
quinancy k. disease	timerarius rash
station standing	temerity rashness
stability sureness	temperature temperateness
stillatory a distilling place	temperate keeping a mean
stipendiary that serveth for wa- ges	temperance sobrietp
studious diligent	temple a Church
style manner of speech.	tempestuous boisterous
submis lowly	temporize to serke the time
subora procure a false witness	temporary for a time
subscribe write under	terrestrial earthly
substract } taken from	tenuity smallness
subtract }	tetrarch, gr. governour of a fourth part
substitute deputp	tenure hold
subtil crafty	termination ending
subversion overthowling	thwite shave
succeed follow	timorous fearful
suggest	tertian everp other day
Whthus hysmone	testification witnessing
	theology

English School-Master.

theology , gr. divinity	vendible saleable
thyme, R. herb	venerable worshipful
tractable easy to handle	versifie make verses
tractate a treatise	venerable fleshly
tragedy a solemn play	vesture } garment
tradition delivering from one to another	vice
trassique bargaining	vicious
transfiguré change	view
transitory soon pass away	vincible
tranquillity quietness	victoriors that hath gotten many victories
transfer convey over	vineyard orchard of grapes
transform convey over	vigilant watchful
transgrels break	visitation going to see
translate turn	vision sight
transport carry over	wcer vile
transpose chauge	union unity
triangle thres cornered	unite joynt
tribunal judgment-seat	universal general
tripartice three-fold	urine stale
trivial common	unsayable that hath not enough
tribe company	vocation calling
tromp deceive	volubility swiftness
triumph great joy	voluptuous given to pleasure
triumphant rejoicing for the conquest	urbanity courtesie
tribute	usurp take unlawful authorit
true peace	tip
turbulent	utilily profit
tympany h. dropsie.	vulgar common
Vacant void	wages
valour courage	wager
vanquish overcome	weight
vapour impstate	wrought

E I N I S.

TO THE

R E A D E R.

IF notwithstanding my former Reasons in the *Pre-*
face, thou doubtest thy little Child may have spoilt
his Book; before it be learned, thou *mayest* fitly
divide it at the latter end of the second Book, or thou
mayest reserve fair, these written Copies until he can
read.

But if thou think me, either for hardness of *Rule*,
or length of *Matter*, unfit for Children; plentiful *Ex-*
perience in very young Ones (believe him that hath try-
ed) doth daily confute thee. Therefore to dislike be-
fore thou hast tryed, or diligently read, were either to
be rash or unkind.

Farewel.

Thab i d r e f f l g h c i p l l m n o o v y q u z s p n
f l H v u w g y z c .

H 23 C D E F G A K L M O R C
P Q Z S T D W V Y Z G .

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and
of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

¶ By Pouſt I leareſt to the oure O quylten ihote
me according to thy word.

I haue at knowledgyd my naſts, and thon haſte
me: O trah me thy falutis.

Teache me to understand the wair of thy comman-
dementis. and so ſhall I haue of thy wonderouſ
worlē.

By Pouſt melleſt awair for verie havincys, com-
fort thou me according to thy word.

Take from me the wair of lying, and rauſe the cu-
me to make much of thy law.

I haue tholen the wair of truthe, and thy iudg-
mentis haue I laid before me.

I haue ſirked unto thy leſtimonies. O Lord reaſon
found me not

I will run the wair of thy commandementis wch
Thou haſt ſet my heart at liberte

L O N D O N ,

Printed by J. M. for the Company of
S T A T I O N E R S . 1687.